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VOL. XVI.....NO. 4935. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The President's Veto of the Reconstruction Bill.

Interesting Debate Thereon in the House.

The Bill Passed in Both Houses Over the Veto.

Veto and Passage of the Reconstruction Appropriation Bill.

Congress to Adjourn To-day Until December.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A message was received from the House announcing the action of that body on the bill of the Senate to further secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

COTTON CLAIMS.

The House resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment on certain cotton claims adjudicated in the Court of Claims, until further ordered by Congress, was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON said there was an error of fact in this resolution; it asserted that the claims amounted to three millions of dollars. He had been credibly informed that the entire amount of the cotton claims allowed by that Court did not exceed $120,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL was astonished that the House should have passed such a measure. The Judges of the Court of Claims were personally known to him as gentlemen of great legal ability and the highest integrity. The Court of Claims was a protection to the Treasury. The danger to the Treasury came from claims which were passed by the Department clerks, and amounted to hundreds of millions.

Mr. BUCKALEW regarded the resolution as the natural result of legislation conducted under the previous question, as was the custom in the House of Representatives. He believed the resolution was passed under a misapprehension, and this would continue to be the case until some reform was effected in the mode of doing business in the House.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Pending consideration of this subject, Mr. FESSENDEN, at 12:20 o'clock, moved an Executive session, which was held.

The doors were reopened at 1:15.

CHINA MAIL SERVICE.

The joint resolution for the extension of the mail steamship service between the United States and Japan and China, by the introduction of additional vessels without increased expense, was taken up and passed.

MISSOURI MILITIA.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a joint resolution placing the Missouri militia on an equal footing with other troops, as to bounty, &c.

(This resolution was passed at the last session by both Houses, but failed to reach the President in time.) It was referred to the Military Committee.

SYMPATHY FOR CRETANS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution, expressive of sympathy with the suffering people of Crete, and directing the President to communicate a copy of the resolutions to the Government of Turkey. Passed.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of inquiry, whether any legislation was necessary to expedite the payment of bounties. Ordered to lie on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House amendment to the Senate bill, further to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia, was concurred in, with an amendment authorizing the Criminal Court to draw grand and petit jurors for the June Term of that Court.

The Senate then, at 1:35, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, took a recess for one hour.

The Senate reassembled at 2:30 o'clock.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to strike out the words "free white person" from the naturalization laws of the United States wherever they occur therein.

Mr. SUMNER stated that he had received a letter from Norfolk reciting the case of foreign-born colored persons who could not be naturalized under the laws as they stand.

Mr. EDMUNDS, while in favor of the proposition, thought the bill ought to be examined by the Judiciary Committee, and moved its reference to said Committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then, at 2:40 o'clock, on motion of Mr. WILSON, went into Executive Session.

The doors were reopened at 4:30.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

A communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution inquiring if legislation was necessary to expedite the payment of bounties, was laid before the Senate and ordered to lie upon the table, with the report of the Paymaster-General accompanying it.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Also a communication from the President in response to a resolution calling for information in regard to recent events in Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the resolution of adjournment be taken up and disposed of.

Mr. SUMNER thought it better to hear the veto message read first.

Mr. ANTHONY said he did not believe there would be a quorum of the Senate in the city after 7 o'clock this evening. He concurred in the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. RAMSEY thought the Senate had better take a recess for dinner, and take up the veto message when it reassembled.

Mr. SUMNER said it would be better to hear the veto message first, and then adjourn for dinner.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Mr. JOHNSON called for the reading of the message, and it was read by the Chief Clerk, Mr. McDONALD.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. TRUMBULL rose and said: The extraordinary positions assumed in that message and, as I think, indefensible positions, might well call for reply. I think most of the positions assumed, and all of them, so far as we know, denying the authority of Congress to pass this bill, are indefensible; but there is an indisposition in the Senate to have its time occupied with this discussion. If it be the pleasure of the Senate to vote upon it at once I shall forego any remarks that, under other circumstances, I should feel inclined to make. If it be the pleasure of the Senate I will not detain it.

Cries of "Question" from several Senators.

The Chair then put the question: "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?"

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, Patterson of Tennessee—6.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Cameron, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Guthrie, Howe, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stewart, Williams—17.

The Chair announced that the bill having been passed over the veto by a vote of two-thirds of each House, was a law.

THE APPROPRIATION VETO.

The Appropriation Bill and the veto thereto were next taken up.

The bill was passed without debate over the veto—yeas 32, nays 6.

Mr. JOHNSON who voted in the negative on the first veto, voted in the affirmative on this. The negatives were: Messrs. BUCKALEW, DAVIS, HENDRICKS and PATTERSON of Tennessee.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House concurrent resolution for adjournment, and moved a substitute for it as follows: That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall adjourn their respective houses on Saturday, July 20, until the first Monday in December.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out the first Monday in December, and insert in lieu thereof the second Wednesday of October.

Mr. SUMNER said one of two things must be done—either the President must be removed from the chair he occupies, or Congress must continue in permanent session to watch him. When I make that statement, I make it with a full sense of my responsibility as a Senator, knowing well what may come hereafter, and what duties may devolve upon me. But, as a Senator of the United States, I deem it my duty to make this public declaration, that I may do what I can to put my associates on their guard, and to remind the country of what, in my opinion, is the duty of the hour. It is for another branch of the Government to take such proceedings as they may think proper, in order to call the President to judgment. It is for us, should they take these proceedings, to enter upon judgment. Until then it is the duty of every Senator to express his mind freely with regard to the conduct of the President. No duty that can devolve upon us in the future can constrain us now. Speaking, therefore, under the responsibility of this hour, I still say that in my opinion Congress ought to remove this incumbent from office, or sit here constantly in their seats to watch and counteract him. It is because he is still President that I insist you shall sit here, in order to do what you can to neutralize the mischief which proceeds from him, which we have reason to believe must proceed from him, so long as he continues in power. For this reason, which I have very simply and very briefly stated, I hope the resolution of the Senator from Ohio will not be adopted. If I could have my way, Congress would not leave their seats. They should stay here as a guard to the Constitution—as a constabulary force for the Union men throughout the rebel States. But it is proposed to go home and abandon these men a prey to the President.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the views of Mr. SUMNER were inconsistent with his proposition. If what he said were true, Congress ought not to adjourn at all. If an impeachment had been commenced, he (SHERMAN) would favor staying here to try it; but the House had taken no action yet, except through one of its committees, and that committee had not yet made a report. He did not believe October would be a convenient time for the reassembling of Congress. In some of the States a political campaign would be pending, and many Senators would be actively engaged in it. At the suggestion of several Senators, Mr. SHERMAN changed the hour of adjournment in his resolution to 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

Mr. BUCKALEW said Mr. SUMNER appeared to forget the place in which he spoke and the audience to which he addressed his remarks. He had expressed his judgment on a very grave question, which ought not to be discussed in the Senate at this time. He (BUCKALEW) might be permitted to say, without any unkindness, that he considered language of the kind used by Mr. SUMNER a gross impropriety in this chamber.

Mr. WILSON hoped the Senate would adopt the House proposition to adjourn to the 13th of November. He did not attach much importance to the views expressed in the veto. He thought the country would understand it very well.

Mr. SUMNER, in reply to Mr. BUCKALEW, said the proposition was that the Senate abdicate from this time till the month of December. What was the natural and logical reply to that? Not to abdicate so long as ANDREW JOHNSON was in the chair. If another President were there, imbued with constitutional ideas, and ready to carry forward the legislation of the country, there would be no difference between him (Mr. SUMNER) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN.) But, unhappily, such is not the case. We have in the Presidential chair a public enemy—the successor, in spirit and in influence, of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Such is the fact. Who can question it?

The proposition of Mr. SUMNER to adjourn to the third Wednesday in October, was disagreed to.

The question was then on the proposition of Mr. SHERMAN, to adjourn from 3 o'clock to-morrow until the first Monday of December.

It was agreed to as a substitute for the House proposition, naming November 13 as the day of meeting, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Conkling, Davis, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbul, Van Winkle—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cragin, Edmunds, Howard, Howe, Nye, Pomeroy, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates—15.

The resolution now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The House bill repealing so much of an existing law as prohibits the President or the Secretary of the Interior from concluding treaties with Indians without the consent of Congress, was passed.

REMOVAL OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

Mr. SUMNER asked to call up the bill of the House forbidding the removal of district commanders without the consent of the Senate; but objection was made by Mr. HENDRICKS, and it goes over.

An executive session was then held, and at 6 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met this morning at 12 o'clock.

THE WHISKY TAX COLLECTIONS.

On motion of Mr. BARNES, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement of the amounts received in the different collection districts from distilled spirits, for the several fiscal years since 1862, and for the separate quarters of the last fiscal year, so far as received.

Also, of the amount of expenditures on the part of the Government for prosecuting offenders against the law; also, the quantity of whisky seized, the amount received, and the amount for confiscated spirits and for fines, &c.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BOYER, rising to a personal explanation in reference to his objections yesterday to the reference of a protest presented by the Speaker, from Arkansas, disclaiming any intention of disrespect to the Speaker, and said that the reason of his objection was, that he had desired to have the protest read in the House. It could not have been his intention to show any disrespect to the Speaker, in view of the fact that he (the Speaker) had been repeatedly thanked by the unanimous vote of the House for his impartiality.

The Speaker intimated that he had not regarded the gentleman's objection as any mark of disrespect to himself. The gentleman had a right to object, and the Speaker took no exception to it.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. DAWES, referring to a newspaper extract, purporting to give a remark of Mr. LOWE in the English House of Commons, to the effect that the Republican Party, in order to have a two-thirds majority in Congress, had expelled Democratic members, stated that that was impossible, as it required a two-thirds vote to expel a member; that since the Republican Party came into power only two members had been expelled from the House, and that was for treason, they being at the time in the Confederate service; and that if the statement was meant to extend to the action of the House on contested election cases, it did not become the House now to enter on a review of the facts for the satisfaction of any member of the British Parliament.

Mr. ROSS suggested that though the Republicans had a two-thirds majority, they could not always rely on some weak-kneed members of the party.

Mr. DAWES replied: The Lord has had the country in His keeping, and has always furnished means and power enough to meet every emergency, through the instrumentality, thus far, of the Republican Party.

Mr. PRUYN suggested that what Mr. LOWE alluded to was not simply the exclusion of numbers of voters of the House, but the great general principle of refusing representation to such parts of the Union as were not in accord, politically, with the majority of the House.

THE ROMAN MONUMENT TO MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. JUDD offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that about a year since a stone, commemorating the virtues of Mr. LINCOLN, had been transmitted by the people of Rome to the President of the United States, bearing the following inscription:

The citizens of Rome dedicate this stone, taken from the tomb of SERVIUS TULLIUS, to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a President for the second term of the United States of America, by which the memory of either brave defender of liberty may be joined to that of the other.

He stated that this beautiful memorial has been allowed to remain in the cellar of the White House, surrounded by rubbish, and requesting the President to cause the stone to be sent to the House of Representatives, that it may have a prominent place in the National Capitol, and, if it cannot be found, directing the officer of public buildings to have search made for it, and to have it placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted.

THE ASSASSINATION COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, the Committee on Assassination of the President was authorized to conduct the investigation by such sub-committees as the Committee may appoint, and at such places as may be convenient with authority to administer oaths.

FRAUD IN THE PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. LINCOLN asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution reciting that it is rumored and believed that fraud and peculations are being committed in the office of the Paymaster-General, and authorizing the appointment of a Select Committee of five to investigate the working of the Paymaster-General's office, and all transactions connected with the Pay Department, with a view to detecting errors and frauds therein, with power to employ clerk and stenographer, send for persons and papers, &c.

Objection was made.

Mr. LINCOLN moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended and the resolution introduced.

Mr. SCHENCK called upon Mr. LINCOLN to make some statement to the House in justification of the resolution.

Mr. LINCOLN stated that he and several other gentlemen connected with the House had been looking up these matters for three or four months, and that they were in possession of facts which convinced them that the investigation ought to be made.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was opposed to appointing Special Committees on outside irresponsible statements. He believed that no bureau of the Government was conducted better, and with more diligence and wisdom than the Pay Department.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, understood that there was good ground for the resolution, and called on his colleague (COBB) to make an explanation.

Mr. COBB stated that some time last Winter he was present at an argument before the Second Auditor in reference to the Lowenthal fraud, and had then became convinced that parties in the Pay Department were cognizant of the fraud and participated in it. He, therefore, favored the resolution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in view of the statement, withdrew all objection.

Mr. INGERSOLL suggested the omission in the preamble of the words "and believed."

Mr. LINCOLN modified the preamble accordingly, and the resolution and preamble were adopted.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, the Select Committee on Soldiers' Bounty Claims was authorized to inquire generally into the causes of the delay in the payment of bounties, with power to examine witnesses and send for persons and papers.

EXEMPTION FROM SPECIAL TAX.

Mr. VAN WYCK offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the facts and reasons on which an order was made on the 3d of March, 1867, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, exempting GEORGE W. THOMAS from the payment of special tax or other duty, on what is pretended to be a charitable enterprise.

He entered into an explanation to show that the scheme purporting to be for the relief of the Southern poor, and which had been semi-officially indorsed by the action of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and by Gen. O. O. HOWARD, was a fraud, a cheat, and a swindle, got up the same party who had a similar scheme in New-York some time ago. He relieved the officers referred to from all blame in the matter, but desired that all the facts should be made known, that all those lotteries and gambling schemes in this city may be put down.

The resolution was agreed to.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER REPORT.

Mr. PILE offered a resolution for the printing of certain chapters of the report on the physics and hydraulics of the Mississippi River, and that protection of the alluvial lands from overflow, made by Capt., now Major-Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, of the Engineer Department of the United States Army.

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

REAR-ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution for the printing of 2,000 copies of the correspondence relating to the retention of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH on the active navy list; 500 copies thereof for the use of the Navy Department.

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Speaker intimated that all the members of the Committee on Printing were absent from the city. He was therefore authorized to appoint a Committee on Printing temporarily, and he appointed as such Committee Messrs. CLARK, of Ohio, GETZ and TROWBRIDGE.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. BRIGGS offered a preamble and resolutions reciting that great damage will be sustained to the crops and other property on the Mississippi and its tributaries because of the destruction of the levees; that appeals for Government aid are being made by the inhabitants of some of the States lately in rebellion; that it is the desire of Congress that all persons in the country shall receive their just share of protecting and fostering care, and that Congress looks with solicitude for their return to unreserved loyalty to the Government; that neither Congress nor the loyal people of the country desire to withhold from any portion of the inhabitants any rights or benefits to which all loyal citizens are entitled, and declaring that Congress desires the immediate restoration by full and perfect return to allegiance of all the States lately in rebellion, and that as soon as they send true and undefiled Union men to Congress they will be admitted to full communion in the Government and to the benefits of legislation.

Mr. SCOFIELD objected.

Mr. DRIGGS moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE expressed the opinion that the resolution was the grandest joke he had ever heard of as coming from the Republican side of the House.

The rules were suspended, and after some discussion, in which Mr. SCOFIELD said that the resolution either committed Congress to the building of the Mississippi levees, or was an attempted imposition on the Southern people. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMITTEE.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Rules, made an adverse report on the resolution for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Internal Revenue. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. BANKS, from the same Committee, reported back favorably Mr. DONNELLY's resolution for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Education.

Mr. BAKER opposed it on the ground that there already was a Standing Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. BANKS explained that the object was to divide these duties. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 28 to 60.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Speaker presented the Senate bill to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes, which was ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented a message from the President of the United States, in answer to resolutions of the House on the following subjects:

In reference to the capture and execution of MAXIMILIAN, and the arrest and reported execution of SANTA ANNA, in Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

As to what States have ratified the Constitutional Amendment, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The correspondence with Ex-Minister CAMPBELL, of Mexico, and his successor, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In reference to a certain agreement said to have been entered into between the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company and certain reputed agents of the Republic of Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The additional list of persons pardoned for rebellion, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The copy of the treaty between the United States and the Emperor of Russia, for the cession of Russian America, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The copy of the Convention between the United States and Venezuela for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of that country, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE RECONSTRUCTION VETO MESSAGE.

The Speaker then laid before the House the message of the President vetoing the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, which was thereupon read by the Clerk, Mr. MCPHERSON.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I return herewith the bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the 2d day of March, 1867; and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, and will state as briefly as possible some of the reasons which prevent me from giving it my approval.

This is one of a series of measures passed by Congress during the last four months on the subject of Reconstruction. The message returning the act of the 2d of March last, states at length my objections to the passage of that measure. They apply equally well to the bill now before me, and I am content merely to refer to them and to reiterate my conviction that they are sound and unanswerable. There are some points peculiar to this bill which I will proceed at once to consider.

The first section purports to declare the true intent and meaning in some particulars of the two prior acts upon this subject. It is declared that the intent of those acts was, "first, that the existing governments in the ten rebel States were not legal State Governments;" and, "second, that thereafter said governments to be continued were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts and to the paramount authority of Congress."

Congress may by declaratory act fix upon a prior act a construction altogether at variance with its apparent meaning, and from the time at least when such construction is fixed, the original act will be construed to mean exactly what it is stated to mean by the declaratory statute.

There will be, then, from the time this bill may become a law, no doubt, no question as to the relation in which the existing governments in these States, called in the original act the provisional governments, stand toward the United States. As these relations stood before the declaratory act, these governments, it is true, were made subject to absolute military authority in many important respects, but not in all the language of the act, being subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed by the 6th section of the original act, these governments were made in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States. Now, by this declaratory act it appears that Congress did not by the original act intend to limit the military authority to any particulars or subjects therein prescribed, but meant to make it universal, thus over all these ten States this military government is now declared to have unlimited authority. It is no longer confined to the preservation of the public peace, the administration of criminal laws, the registration of voters and the superintendence of elections, but in all respects is asserted to be paramount to the existing civil governments. It is impossible to conceive any state of society more intolerable than this; and yet it is to this condition that twelve millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States. Over every foot of the immense territory occupied by these American citizens the Constitution of the United States, theoretically, is in full operation; it binds all the people there, and should protect them; yet they are denied every one of its sacred guarantees. Of what avail will it be to any one of these Southern people, when seized by a file of soldiers, to ask for the cause of arrest, or for the production of the warrant? Of what avail to ask for the privilege of bail when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, process for witnesses, a copy of the indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that greater privilege, the writ of *habeas corpus*? The veto of the original bill of the 2d of March was based on two distinct grounds: The interference of Congress in matters strictly appertaining to the reserved powers of the States, and the establishment of military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace. The impartial reader of that message will understand that all it contains with respect to military despotism and martial law has reference especially to the fearful power conferred on the district commanders to displace the Criminal Courts, and assume jurisdiction to try and to punish by military boards; that potentially the suspension of the *habeas corpus* was martial law and military despotism. The act now before me not only declares that the intent was to confer such military authority, but also to confer unlimited authority over all the other courts of the State, and over all the officers of the State, legislative, executive and judicial. Not content with the general grant of power, Congress in the second section of this bill specifically gives to each military commander the power to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding, or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, elective appointment or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State or the Government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, a power that hitherto all the departments of the Federal Government, acting in concert or separately, have not dared to exercise, is here attempted to be conferred on a subordinate military officer. To him, as a military officer of the Federal Government, is given the power, "supported by a sufficient military force," to remove every civil officer of the United States. What next? The district commander, who has thus displaced the civil officers, is authorized to fill the vacancy by the detail of an officer or a soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person. This military appointee, whether an officer or a soldier, or some other person, is to perform the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed. In other words, an officer or soldier of the army is transferred into a civil officer, he may be made a Governor, a legislator or a Judge; however unfit he may deem himself for such duties, he must obey the order. The officer of the army must, if detailed, go upon the Supreme Bench of the State with the same prompt obedience as if he were detailed to go upon a court-martial. The soldier, if detailed to act as a Justice of the Peace, must obey as quickly as if he were detailed for picket duty. What is the character of such a military civil officer? This bill declares that he shall perform the duties of the civil office to which he is detailed. It is clear, however, that he does not lose his position in the military service—he is still an officer or soldier of the army; he is subject to the rules and regulations which convene it, and must yield due deference, respect and obedience toward his superiors. The clear intent of this section is, that the officer or soldier, detailed to fill a civil office, must execute its duties according to the laws of the State. If he is appointed a Governor of a State, he is to execute the duties as provided by the laws of that State, and for the time being his military character is to be suspended in his new civil capacity. If he is appointed a State Treasurer, he must at once assume the custody and disbursement of the funds of the State, and must perform those duties precisely according to the laws of the State, for he is intrusted with no other official duty or other official power. Holding the office of Treasurer, and intrusted with funds, it appears that he is required by the State laws to enter into bond with security, and to take an oath of office; yet, from the beginning of the bill to the end there is no provision for any bond or oath of office, or for any single qualification required under the State law, such as residence, citizenship or anything else. The only oath is that provided for in the ninth section, by the terms of which every one detailed or appointed to any civil office in the State is required to take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States. Thus an officer of the army of the United States, detailed to fill a civil office in one of these States, gives no official bond and takes no official oath for the performance of his new duties, but, as a civil officer of the State, only takes the same oath which he had already taken as a military officer of the United States. He is at last a military officer performing civil duties, and the authority under which he acts is Federal authority only, and the inevitable result is that the Federal Government, by the agency of its own sworn officers, in effect assumes the civil government of the State. A singular contradiction is apparent here. Congress declares these local State Governments to be illegal Governments, and then provides that these illegal Governments shall be carried on by Federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority. It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a legal State Government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain or carry on an illegal State Government by the same Federal agency.

In this connection I must call attention to the tenth and eleventh sections of the bill, which provides that "none of the officers or appointees of these military commanders shall be bound in his action by an opinion of any civil officer of the United States, and that all the provisions of the act shall be construed liberally to the end that the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out." It seems Congress supposed that this bill might require construction, and they fix therefore the rule to be applied. But where is the construction to come from? Certainly no one can be more in want of instruction than a soldier or an officer of the army detailed for a civil service, perhaps the most important in a State, with the duties of which he is altogether unfamiliar.

This bill says he shall not be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The duties of the office are altogether civil, but when he asks for an opinion he can only ask the opinion of another military officer, who perhaps, understands as little of his duties as he does himself; and as to his action, he is answerable to the military authority, and to the military authority alone. Strictly, no opinion of any civil officer other than a Judge has a binding force, but these military appointees would not be bound even by a judicial opinion. They might very well say, even when their action is in conflict with the Supreme Court of the United States, that Court is composed of civil officers of the United States, and we are not bound to conform our action to any opinion of any such authority.

This bill and the acts to which it is supplemental are all founded upon the assumption that these ten communities are not States, and that their existing Governments are not legal. Throughout the legislation upon this subject they are called "rebel States," and in this particular, but they are denominated "so-called States," and the vice of illegality is declared to pervade all of them. The obligations of consistency bind a legislative body as well as the individuals who compose it. It is now too late to say that these ten communities are not States of this Union. Declarations to the contrary made in these three acts are contradicted again and again by repeated acts of legislation enacted by Congress from the year 1861 to the year 1867. During that period, while the States were in actual rebellion, and after that rebellion was brought to a close, they have been again and again recognized as States of the Union. Representatives have been apportioned to these States; they have been divided into judicial districts for the holding of District and Circuit Courts of the United States as States of the Union only can be districted. The last act on this subject was passed July 23, 1866, by which every one of the ten States was arranged into Districts and Circuits. They have been called on by Congress to act, through their Legislatures, upon at least two amendments to the Constitution of the United States. As States they have ratified one amendment, which required the vote of twenty-seven States of the thirty-six then composing the Union. When the requisite twenty-seven votes were given in favor of that amendment, seven of which votes were given by seven of these ten States, it was proclaimed to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and Slavery was declared no longer to exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. If these seven States were not legal States of the Union it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that in some of the States Slavery yet exists. It does not exist in these seven States, for they have abolished it also in their own State Constitutions; but Kentucky not having done so, it would still remain in that State. But, in truth, if this assumption that these States have no legal State true Governments be, then the abolition of Slavery by these illegal Governments binds no one, for Congress now denies to these States the power to abolish slavery by denying to them the power to elect a legal State Legislature, or to frame a Constitution for any purpose, even for such a purpose as the abolition of Slavery.

As to the other Constitutional Amendment having reference to suffrage, it happens that these States have not accepted it. The consequence is, that it has never been proclaimed or understood even by Congress to be a part of the Constitution of the United States. The Senate of the United States has repeatedly given its sanction to the appointment of Judges, District Attorneys and Marshals for every one of these States, and yet, if they are not legal States, not one of the Judges is authorized to hold a Court. So, too, both Houses of Congress have passed appropriation bills to pay all these Judges, Attorneys and officers of the United States for exercising their functions in these States.

Again, in the machinery of the Internal Revenue laws, all these States are described, not as Territories, but as States. So much for continuous legislative recognitions. The instances cited, however, fall far short of all that might be enumerated. Executive recognition, as is well known, has been frequent and unwavering. The same may be said as to judicial recognition, through the Supreme Court of the United States. That august tribunal, from first to last, in the administration of its duties in *banc* and upon the circuit, has never failed to recognize these ten communities as legal States of the Union. The cases depending in that Court upon appeal and writ of error from these States when the rebellion began, have not been dismissed on any ideal cessation of jurisdiction. They were carefully continued from term to term until the rebellion was entirely subdued and peace established, and then they were called for argument and consideration as if no insurrection had intervened. New cases occurring since the rebellion have come from these States before that Court by writ of error and appeal, and even by original suit. These cases are entertained by that tribunal in the exercise of acknowledged jurisdiction, which could not attach to them if they had come from any political body other than a State of the Union.

Finally, in the allotment of their Circuit, made by the Judges at the December Term, 1865, every one of these States is put on the same footing of legality with all the other States of the Union. Virginia and North Carolina being a part of the Fourth Circuit are allotted to the Chief-Justice. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi constitute the Fifth Circuit, and were allotted to the late Mr. Justice WAYNE. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas are allotted to the Sixth Judicial Circuit, as to which there is a vacancy on the Bench. The Chief-Justice in the exercise of his Circuit duties has recently held a Circuit Court in the State of North Carolina. If North Carolina is not a State of this Union the Chief-Justice had no authority to hold a Court there, and every order, judgment and decree rendered by him in that Court were *coram non judice* and void. Another ground on which these Reconstruction Acts are attempted to be sustained is this: "That these ten States are conquered territory; that the constitutional relation in which they stood as States toward the Federal Government prior to the rebellion has given place to a new relation; that is territory is conquered territory, and their citizens a conquered people, and that in this new relation Congress can govern them by military power. A title by Congress stands on clear ground. It is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory, or for goods or movable things regularly captured in war, called "booty;" or, if taken by individual soldiers, "plunder." There is not a foot of the land in any one of these ten States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these States or to any individual owner. I mean such land as did belong to the pretended Government called the Confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest; as to all others, lands or territory, whether belonging to the States or individuals, the Federal Government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the rebellion. Our own forts, arsenals, navy-yards, custom-houses and other Federal property situated in those States we now hold, not by the title of Congress, but by an old title acquired by purchase or condemnation for public use, with compensation to former owners. We have not conquered their places, but simply "repressed" them. If we require more sites for forts, Custom-houses and other public uses, we must acquire the title to them by purchase or appropriation in the regular mode. At this moment the United States, in the acquisition of sites for National Cemeteries in those States, acquires title in the same way. The Federal Courts sit in court-houses owned or leased by the United States, not in the court-houses of the States. The United States pays each of these States for the use of its jails. Finally, the United States levies its direct taxes and its internal revenue upon the property in these States, including the productions of the lands within their territorial limits, not by way of a levy and contribution in the character of a conqueror, but in the regular way of taxation under the same laws which apply to all the other States of the Union from first to last during the rebellion. And since the title of each of these States to the lands and public buildings owned by them has never been disturbed, and not a foot of it has ever been acquired by the United States, even under a title of confiscation, and not a foot of it has ever been taxed under Federal law.

In conclusion I must respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the consideration of one more question arising under this bill.

It vests in the military commander, subject only to the approval of the General of the Army of the United States, an unlimited power to remove from office any civil or military officer in each of these ten States, and the further power subject to the same approval to detail or appoint any military officer or soldier of the United States to perform the duties of the officer so removed, and to fill all vacancies occurring in those States by death, resignation or otherwise. The military appointee thus required to perform the duties of a civil office, according to the laws of the State, and as such, required to take an oath, is for the time being a civil officer. What is his character? Is he a civil officer of the State or a civil officer of the United States? If he is a civil officer of the State, where is the Federal power under our Constitution, which authorizes his appointment by any Federal officer. If, however, he is to be considered a civil officer of the United States, as his appointment and oath would seem to indicate, where is the authority for his appointment vested by the Constitution? The power of appointment of all officers of the United States, civil or military, where not provided for in the Constitution, is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; with this exception, that Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. But this bill, if these are to be considered inferior officers within the meaning of the Constitution, does not provide for their appointment by the President alone, or by the Courts of law, or by the heads of Departments, but vests the appointment in one subordinate executive officer; so that if we put this question and fix the character of this military appointee either way, this provision of the bill is equally opposed to the Constitution.

Take the case of a soldier or officer appointed to perform the office of Judge in one of these States, and as such to administer the proper laws of the State, where is the authority to be found in the Constitution for vesting in a military or an executive officer strict judicial functions to be exercised under the State law? It has been again decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that acts of Congress which have attempted to vest executive powers in the judicial courts, or Judges of the United States, are not warranted by the Constitution. If Congress cannot clothe a Judge with merely executive duties, how can they clothe an officer or soldier of the army with judicial duties over citizens of the United States who are not in the military or naval service? So too it has been repeatedly decided that Congress cannot require a State officer, executive or judicial, to perform any duty enjoined upon him by a law of the United States. Now then can Congress confer power upon an executive officer of the United States to perform such duties in a State? If Congress could not vest in a Judge of one of these States any judicial authority under the United States by direct enactment, how can it accomplish the same thing indirectly by removing the State Judge and putting an officer of the United States in his place? To me these considerations are conclusive of the unconstitutionality of this part of the bill now before me, and I earnestly commend their consideration to the deliberate judgment of Congress.

Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the Executive Department of the Government of some of its essential powers. The Constitution, and the oath provided in it, devolve upon the President the power and duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision; but, in the execution of these laws, the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The military commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the army the place of the Senate, and any attempt on the part of the President to assert his own constitutional power may, under pretence of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these military officers, looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the Commander of the District and the General of the army. If there were no other objections than this to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient. While I hold the Chief Executive authority of the United States, while the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust or the powers given for its execution. I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of laws, and at the same time surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it to any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers. If this executive trust, vested by the Constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress in clothing the subordinates with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise. This interference with the Constitutional authority of the Executive Department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our Federal system, but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred on him alone by the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, rules supreme. Each of the five district commanders, though not chosen by the people, or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the Executive Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the forms of the Constitution, repeal these laws. They cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy is nevertheless in their hands; it is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one if not controlled by fraud and awed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part. Too long delayed, with abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1867.

The reading of the veto message having been concluded, the Speaker stated that the objections of the President would be entered at length on the Journal, in compliance with the Constitution.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, rose and said that he was disposed to have the vote on the question at once. He was not aware that there was any disposition to discuss it, and presumed the House was prepared to vote on the arguments of the President. If there was any such desire, he did not know but a few moments might be very well spent in that way.

(A general desire was here manifested on the Republican side for the vote to be taken at once.)

STEVENS said he preferred that the previous question should be called, [A voice—"take the vote,"] and that the bill be sent to the Senate and passed, so that members could go home and leave the Judiciary Committee behind to perform its duty diligently for the impeachment of the President. This last remark was uttered ironically, and caused some laughter.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked Mr. STEVENS to yield the floor to him.

Mr. STEVENS complied and Mr. BOUTWELL addressed the House. He said this message is so extraordinary in some of its declarations that it ought not to go to the country and to the world without some declaration of the effect which it has on at least one mind here. It convinces me indeed of that of which I had but little doubt before, that there is no relief for this country from the oppression which, through the instrumentality of that man has rested on twelve millions of people, and which has been only temporarily removed by the measures against which he, in his document, vainly protests, except in the assertion of that great power which resides in this House and is nowhere else, and for the neglect to exercise which the people of this country will hold us to account, and posterity, which will not be intimidated by the fears that seem to control us, if we hesitate to arraign this man for the crimes of which he is, before the country and in my judgment, guilty, and to ascertain whether that provision of the Constitution which gives the power of impeachment to this House is now and forever to be a dead provision. This President of the United States, in this document, says; "While I hold the Executive authority of the United States, while the obligation rests on me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed, I can never willingly surrender that trust or the powers given for its execution." In that sentence he speaks of the law which he now opposes and the law of March 23, which Congress passed over his veto and made the supreme law of the land. He declares that he will never willingly surrender the authority of the Chief Executive of the country, it resting on him to see that all the laws are faithfully executed. He holds that his version of the Constitution is the supreme law binding on him, and that he will set at defiance those acts of the Congress of the United States, and set at defiance this bill, which now but awaits the constitutional sanction of the two Houses to make it the law of the land. He, the President, has no right to inquire. The Constitution has made it his duty to see that the law which Congress, by its Constitutional prerogative, declares to be law, is a law to him as well as to the humblest citizen of the Republic, until by the Supreme Court it has been declared otherwise. He has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the leading provision of which is, that the President shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. If there be any meaning in the document just read, it is that he will not execute this law, although we pass it by that constitutional two-thirds majority which is the substitute for the executive signature, and with which it is as much a law as though he had willingly and freely given it his assent. Now then I say, once for all, that a man who by the exercise of unconstitutional authority for twelve months inaugurated war and rapine and bloodshed throughout ten or eleven States of the Confederacy—a man who has declared on the public record that he will set at naught your law, which declares that no man shall be appointed to office until he takes the oath prescribed by the statute of 1862—who has deliberately, on forethought, intentionally set aside that law, and appointed men to office and given them compensation for their services, who did not take that oath, but who, as he well knew when he appointed them, could not take that oath without adding perjury to the crime that then rested on their souls, cannot be freely intrusted with power. I do not go over the arguments contained in the message. We are here sentinels on the watch-tower of Freedom. We see the principle of liberty assailed throughout the land—vainly he appeals to the people to assist him in the struggle. The people will stand by the constituted authorities of the country, but, whether we stand or fall in this contest, it is our duty to resist the usurpations of the executive. To be sure we could carry the country through eighteen months longer, possibly. The English people might have lived under JAMES II.—the American Colonies might have longer rested under GEORGE III., but for themselves and their posterity they demanded the constitutional rights of freemen, and those rights they secured. We see here an Executive usurpation through a period of twenty-four months, setting at defiance the law, and doing acts in violation of the constituted authorities of the country, and all with impunity, and we sit here unquestioning whether we will devote a few months' time to the examination of the grave charges that have been made against this offender against liberty, and law, and justice, and the Constitution and the Union. While we debate here, popular power is arrested; while we consider and delay, precedents are established by which men not worse than this man will find authority for invading popular rights, in other years and ages. Our duty, as we represent history and ancestry—our duty, as we contemplate the demands which posterity will make on us, in my judgment, is here to investigate, fairly, fully, faithfully, and without delay, the charges that are made against the Executive of the country, and if they be, in the judgment of the House, well founded, to arraign him deliberately but promptly, prosecute the trial according to the forms of proceding, and if but by one day his constitutional term be shortened by the judgment of the Senate, liberty will be preserved, and the country through coming ages, and mankind through centuries, will bless that people, and the representatives of that people, who had the courage, as they merged from a great war, to demand justice, to preserve the Constitution, to protect liberty, and to transmit popular rights to other nations.

Mr. RANDALL said he would like the chance to meet the impeachers before the people. He should like to meet them face to face right in the enemy's camp. He asserted that they did not mean to impeach the President. They did not dare to do it. What had the President done that he should be impeached? Had he not been honest, faithful, diligent and correct in every particular? Let them, then, if they dare attempt to impeach the President.

Mr. BUTLER—I would not ask the House to pause in what we all understand to be our primary duty, if the message which we have just heard did not seem to me to require a single remark or two—first, upon its tone; and second, as to some assertions of fact. I do not propose to deal with the arguments in the message, but I do protest, in the name of the people, and in the name of the House of Representatives, against the Executive slandering the Congress of the United States, by declaring to us in an official paper that we have put upon twelve millions of the people of the country a despotism more intolerable than ever was borne by any other people. I give the exact meaning, if not the exact words of the message. Either that is true or it is false. If true, we are unworthy of our places here. If false, the man who makes the charge ought not to hold his place a single hour longer than is necessary in order to take the proper steps to remove him. I admit that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RANDALL) uttered one truth in his remarks, and that was that we dare not do our duty here in that respect. With shame and confusion of face I, for one, bow to the truth of that remark. And the question is: How soon we will be ready to do our duty! How soon shall we meet this man? When shall we say to him, in the language of the orator of Rome: "*Quousque tandem abutere nostra patientia, Catalina?*" How long shall we remain here to be charged with enacting laws which work a despotism on the country? Passing from that, I desire to call attention to one or two of the assertions in the message. I do it, not because they are new, but because never here in this place, so far as I know, have they been made. The first assertion is, that we, as members of Congress, have declared these State Governments illegal with one breath, while with the other we have sustained them. And he instances various occasions where we have called them "States for matters of legislation," and argues that we have ratified their existence as States by sending the Constitutional Amendments to be ratified by them. I pray judgment of this House. Show me any law, or any section of any law, where Congress has sent any one of the Constitutional Amendments to be ratified by one of these States. We have sent them to be ratified by the country, and his Secretary of State, taking advantage of his construction, has sent the constitutional provision in reference to the abolition of Slavery to the so-called States, erected by Executive order and by no other power whatever. Again he says that we have provided for, and the Senate has confirmed, the appointment of Judges for these States. I again take issue of the fact: We have provided for Judges and District-Attorneys of the United States in certain districts theretofore declared by law and defined by law, and not for any State Judges whatever. Our legislation has been for the United States officers and not for State officers. Again we are told in the same message that the Supreme Court of the United States has recognized these States as States by assigning their circuits, and using their boundaries as convenient designations. I deny again the fact. The Supreme Court has nowhere given any opinion or direction on the subject, and that doctrine cannot be found in its action in any degree. Again it is said that the Supreme Court has recognized these States from the fact that Courts have been held there, instancing the fact that the Chief-Justice has held a Court in the State of North Carolina. To that I answer: He held a Court in the Judicial District of the United States, a territorial district of the United States, assigned to him under law, without any reference to the question whether the State of North Carolina was in existence or not, and it would have been equally his duty to have held that Court whether the State of North Carolina had an existence or not. He held the Court in despite of and not in subjection to any supposed State law, and among the very first opinions he promulgated was one which showed he by no means recognized the State of North Carolina, except as a State that had been in rebellion, and was not yet brought back into the Union, nor has there been any recognition of them by the Supreme Court because of that Court having allowed to be placed on its docket cases brought from the various District and Circuit Courts. These Courts had, under the laws of the United States, rendered certain judgments which were to be reviewed on appeal in the Supreme Courts of the United States, and nowhere had there arisen any plea to adjudicate whether these States were in existence or not, until the State of Mississippi undertook to bring in a bill in equity against high United States officers, and thereupon the Supreme Court of the United States made a formal adjudication that the State of Mississippi, as a State of the Union, had no standing in the Supreme Court of the United States. So far from sustaining the doctrines of this message it was directly and entirely opposed to it. The President declares that no particle of the land in the Southern States has become the property of the United States by conquest. I cannot for an instant allow that statement to go unchallenged. Every foot of land that was occupied by the enemies of the United States and was by the valor of its soldiers repossessed by the United States, became thereupon the property of the United States. To say that a title by conquest pertains only to personal property and moveable things is to ignore the entire law of nations, for while it has not been usual in conquering nations to appropriate the proprietary title of the land from motives of public policy, yet I think I may challenge the entire body of writers of the rights of war, and ask if there can be found any one line in denial of the right to appropriate land thus acquired. I shall, therefore, ask the consideration of the House to the fact whether or not this right by conquest is not a perfect one, to be exercised in our judgment as may seem best, either in mercy, in clemency, in justice or in right—precisely as we please—and not otherwise. Having thus brought before the House these misstatements of facts and wrong conclusions of law, I, for one, am ready to vote that this shall become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the President, and then see whether he will execute it, or whether the House of Representatives will bring him, for his former violations of the Constitution, before the Senate for trial according to the mode, and the only mode pointed out by the Constitution to relieve the country from the oppressions of a bad ruler.

Mr. BOYER asked Mr. STEVENS to allow him some time, and the latter consented to allow him five minutes.

Mr. BOYER said: Mr. Speaker—This is a most extraordinary exhibition that we have witnessed this day in the House of Representatives of the United States, because the President has returned to this House a bill with his objections. The gentlemen on the other side think themselves justified in denouncing him as a fit subject for impeachment; and yet it was only in the exercise of his Constitutional power—only in the exercise of his Constitutional duty—that he returned the bill with the reasons he assigned for not fixing to it his signature. The construction put upon the Message by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOUTWELL) who first addressed the House, must certainly strike every member as one in no way justified by the President's words. The President did not say, nor did he intimate, that he would forcibly resist an act of Congress which had become a law under the constitutional form; nor did he say by implication that he would be unwilling to execute it. He was unwilling to surrender the constitutional powers which devolved upon him as President of the United States. Is he for that to be denounced? Has he not taken an oath to obey the Constitution of the United States, and, so far as he is able, to preserve it inviolate and protect and defend it; and yet for no other reason than because he assigns Constitutional objections to the bill that has been passed by this House, he is made the subject of fierce denunciation. Perhaps, under these circumstances, silence would best become those opposed to impeachment of the President; but the speeches of the two gentlemen from Massachusetts (Messrs. BOUTWELL and BUTLER) will go before the country as additional evidences of the malice which actuates those who are demanding the impeachment of the President. I am sure that when these speeches are read by the people of the country, they will be convinced, if they are not already convinced, of the desperate attempt to grasp at any excuse for the purpose of removing the last obstacle in the way of a radical majority, to the complete subversion of the Constitution of the country, and to the complete establishment of a despotism, not in ten States, but throughout the whole land.

Here the fall of the Speaker's hammer indicated the expiration of the five minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, said he sympathized very deeply with the eloquent utterances of his friend from Massachusetts (BOUTWELL.) There was a time when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he thought that time had come. For the first time in the history of the country, the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation strode into the halls of Congress, into the constitutional chamber of the nation, and flung this mace in the way of defiance at the feet of Congress. Where was this controversy to end? What was to be the issue? Congress and the President were divided, wide as the poles asunder, on a question of vital magnitude and importance. Was Congress in a position to adjourn now, with an utterance of this sort placed on its record, with a solemn declaration made in advance that the President of the United States, the minister of the will of Congress, would not execute that will, when declared in constitutional form? Would the President execute it? From the experience of the past, what had the nation to expect from the President? But there was a remedy. It had been widely disseminated through the country that the charges against the Executive Magistrate were merely frivolous. That opinion had found utterance on both sides of the House, but those who held the contrary opinion were prepared to show, whenever they were allowed to prove it to the House and the nation, that there was a case against the President. It was not for him to say what it was; he could not do so without a violation of confidence as a member of the Judiciary Committee; but by way of protest against declarations and insinuations of members on his own side of the House, he would say that there was a case in which all that was to be found of tyranny in the annals of the Tudors and the Stuarts, had been rehearsed and reiterated by the present Chief Magistrate. He would say for himself as a lawyer, bred to the study of the great principles of government, and having made himself familiar with the progress of constitutional liberty in England from its early and rude beginning in the Magna Charter down to its consummation in the revolution of 1688, that there was no case in the Parliamentary history of England in which were aggregated as many enormities as were to be found here; and he for one was prepared to make good against all comers all he had said whenever the House would afford him an opportunity; he believed that the necessities of the nation required Congress to remain in session. Congress had an issue in its hands which it had to meet. The time had come when it had to adopt the only and effective remedy, and that was to place in power as the effective minister of its defences a man who would respect its authority.

Mr. SCHENCK accepted five minutes' time and said it would suffice for what he had to say. He said the Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech delivered some time ago to a mob in this city, had said that he regarded Congress, the law-makers of the country, as a set of tinkers. He (SCHENCK) had sometimes been inclined to think that Congress had wasted its time in tinkering.

"Not a doubt of it," interposed Mr. ROSS.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded without heeding the remark. Congress had passed one law after another in its effort to carry out a system of restoration of the rebel States, and these laws had been rendered nugatory, had been in effect stricken down and made inoperative by the hostility to them, to Congress, and to the policy of Congress on the part of the Executive. The President stood now as an obstacle in the pathway. He (SCHENCK) had said before, and now repeated, that all attempts by acts of legislation were almost as nothing while that obstacle remained, and that though gentlemen might think to dig little canals around it, or to burrow under it, or to climb over it, it was all unavailing. The only true remedy was to remove the obstacle; to put out of the way and degrade from his office the President of the United States who now stood before the country and the world defying the attempts of Congress to bring about that peace and that restoration which, by legislation, it was endeavoring to obtain. He did not know what proofs may have been produced before the Judiciary Committee, but he did know that without looking at the record made in the investigation, there was spread in the public journals of the country, in the shape of documents to which the name of the President was attached, enough of history to satisfy him that the President had assumed a position of hostility to a coördinate branch of the Government, and to the proper rule of the country, which amounted to a great political crime, for which he might properly be brought to trial, and if Congress was true to its duty, degraded from his office.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said—I agree precisely with the eloquent speech of my amiable colleague across the way (RANDALL) that we cannot impeach the President of the United States. But I say to our friends on this side who are urging that measure, that they are urging it in vain. The result of my motion the other day clearly disclosed that, and, without attempting to make disclosures, I undertake to say that there are unseen agencies at work—there are invisible powers at work in this country which will prevent the impeachment of the President. I have taken some pains to understand the composition of the House, and the composition of the Senate, and I am quite certain that there are enough of persons in the House first, to prevent the presentation of articles of impeachment, and, secondly, that there are enough persons in the Senate, if articles of impeachment were voted, to prevent the conviction of the President. So that I repeat, any attempt to impeach the President, will be vain and futile. It is impossible to pierce the panoply which surrounds the White House. The President starts by asserting in his message what, if true, would support all the rest of his argument. He says the Constitution of the United States is theoretically operative in the conquered provinces of the South. If that were true, then all we have done here is rank usurpation. I deny that the Constitution is either theoretically or actually in operation in any of these States. I am sorry to say that not all of our statesmen, profound as they are, and that not all of our Judges, learned as they are, not even the highest among them, seem to have looked sufficiently to the bottom of the law of nations to understand the true condition of a conquered people. And yet a slight examination of one page of GROTIUS, of half a page or half a lecture of RUTHERFORD, one page of VATTEL, and even less than that of the last, and best, and tersest of publicists—SERGEANT WILDMAN—will convince every man that the true position of the late Confederate States is that of a conquered territory of the United States. That being admitted, all the rest of reconstruction is as easy as any of the problems of Euclid. Many of our people have relied on BLACKSTONE and WHEATON, and other ancient and modern publicists, and have become familiar with them, while the occupant of the White House was engaged in a very laudable business, but one not much calculated to instruct and adorn the head of the human frame. Therefore, Sir, I make allowance and indulgence on the errors of that honorable gentleman. I now move the previous question.

Messrs. WILSON, of Iowa, and PRUYN, appealed to Mr. STEVENS to allow each of them some time to address the House.

Mr. STEVENS consented to do so, and yielded first to Mr. PRUYN, who said: I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania entirely as to those first principles which lie at the foundation of national law to which he has referred, and that the authors he has named are authorities which cannot be disregarded here, but whose opinions and views are conclusive on the question before the House. The difficulty is in applying that law to the case before it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania in the Thirty-eighth Congress announced what I considered to be, and what the country considered to be, a startling proposition, that by reason of the proclamation ... so-called, the war ... and hence

(Continued ... Page.)

NEW BOOKS.

— *Sunshine and Showers: Their Influences Throughout Creation*, is an interesting duodecimo of 450 pages, by ANDREW STEINMITZ, of the Middle Temple, London, published by REEVE & Co., Covent Garden. The author has collected a vast number of facts and theories on meteorology, and discourses elaborately upon that never-stale subject, the weather. Besides setting forth the latest results of philosophical inquiry, he recounts in a most interesting manner the popular notions, judgments, predictions, superstitions, &c., concerning weather changes. The observing reader will very soon detect that the writer means to increase the sale of certain useful instruments, particularly a hygrometer; but as such instruments are really useful, there can be no strong objection to the facts being set forth. Indeed, we could hardly expect a volume on storms and their phenomena, without here and there a bit of blowing. At any rate, the volume is full of information, and, though rather loosely put together, it possesses almost the interest of a romance. Some idea may be got of the work from a few of the leading headings, viz.: Predicting the Weather; the Atmosphere; Moisture; Clouds; Winds; Temperature; Evaporation; Soil; Influence of Trees on Climate; Weather Signs; Meteorology of the Seasons; How to Read Weather Instruments; Popular Predictions; Lightning; Showers of Red Rain, Sulphur, Frogs, &c. There is one drawback upon the book's value for American readers—it was written for the winds and weather of England; nevertheless, it is curious and instructive.

—*Woman's Work in the Civil War* is the title of a volume of 800 pages compiled by L. P. BROCKETT, M. D., and Mrs. MARY C. VAUGHAN, with an introduction by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, published by ZEIGLER, MCCURDY & Co., Philadelphia. Such a work cannot fail to possess deep interest for all who had relatives and friends in the field during our great struggle. No previous war, whether civil or international, so aroused and enlisted the sex. It might almost be said that we had an army of women, as well as of men, in the service, though the former bore only the weapons of leechcraft and the hospitals. The book before us gives interesting accounts of the efforts of some hundreds of the more prominent among this army of noble women, and furnishes countless facts of their heroic services where services were most needed. Among the names we notice Miss Dix, the Superintendent of Nurses; Clara H. Barton, Helen L. Gilson, Mrs. John Harris, Eliza C. Porter, Mrs. Bickerdyke, Margaret Breckinridge, Mrs. Barker, Amy M. Bradley, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Nellie Taylor, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Holstein, and so on for many interesting pages. And yet the book does not contain, perhaps, a tenth of those equally deserving of mention. The volume is illustrated with several portraits and a vignette of BARBARIE FREITCHIE, whose defiant waving of the Stars and Stripes while Stonewall JACKSON's corps was marching through Frederick in 1862 has been immortalized in WHITTIER's verses.

—JEAFFRESON's book, *Law and Lawyers*, which recently appeared in England, has already provoked the production of two works here somewhat similar in design—the *Bench and Bar*, published by HARPER & BROTHERS, and *Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New-York*, by CHARLES EDWARDS, and published by RICHARDSON & Co. This last work bears the marks of much careful labor in its compilation. Striking incidents are drawn from the Forrest divorce suit, the Burdell murder trial, and a score of other *causes celebres*, and interspersed among these are anecdotes innumerable regarding lawyers whose names have been famous at the New-York Bar during the last half century, and even longer. Now and then Mr. EDWARDS lays himself open to the charge of garrulousness, but he has succeeded in making an exceedingly entertaining book. He dedicates the work to his father, PIERREPONT EDWARDS.

—Three persons, who together have had a wide experience of the Sea Island plantations, and have united their collections of the slave-songs taken down on the spot, intend to publish them, greatly enlarged by accessions from all parts of the South, through A. SIMPSON & Co. Nothing of the kind has ever before been attempted. The "Spirituals" published by Col. HIGGINSON in a late *Atlantic*, and which, by the way, will form part of the present collection, gave only the words, this will present also the music—the chief attraction, from its rare beauty and originality. The book will be adapted both for preservation by the curious and for use by the musical, and, including an explanatory preface, will make, perhaps, 150 pp., 8vo. Orders should be sent, in advance, if possible, and soon, to the above firm, who desire to know how to regulate the first edition, and who will furnish all particulars as to price, &c.

—The fourth and last volume of the *Dissertations and Discussions, Political, Philosophical and Historical*, by JOHN STUART MILL, has just been published by WILLIAM V. SPENCER, of Boston. This volume contains Mr. MILL's "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," "A Few Words on Non-Intervention," "The Contest in America," and other of his later essays, all eminently deserving preservation in the very handsome form in which they are here presented. The popularity of Mr. MILL in this country ought to secure for this edition of his works a wide circulation.

—The career of Artemus Ward in England did not add greatly to his American reputation, but the sad circumstances of his untimely death invest with peculiar interest the contributions which he made to *Punch* during his brief sojourn abroad. These and sundry other characteristic essays, before unpublished, Mr. CARLETON has just produced in a volume entitled *Artemus Ward in London*. The book is illustrated with some coarse wood-cuts after designs by Mr. J. H. HOWARD, which the publisher assures us are "comic." It requires some charity to regard them in that light.

— Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS have added to their series of novels *Orville Cottage*, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, and Miss BRADDON's *Diavola*. The discussion regarding the authorship of this last work, it may be remembered, did not result very much to the credit of Miss BRADDON or her agents; but that does not affect the merits of the work, which is quite as sensational as its name would indicate.

—Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS have brought out in very handsome and attractive form a new edition of Mrs. E. F. ELLET's *Practical Housekeeper*. The book is elegantly printed on tinted paper, and externally has the appearance of an ornament for the centre-table rather than that of a text-book for the kitchen.

PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS.

—Few abler numbers of the *North American Review*, (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) have been issued during its long and honorable career than that for July. "The Judiciary of New-York City" is evidently intended as a companion article to that which the *Review* published some months ago upon our municipal affairs. Many of the statements which it contains may be set down as sensational by some readers, but there is altogether too much truth in the paper to permit of its being dismissed from consideration upon that ground. The exposition is a bold one, and it should receive careful attention. Mr. E. L. GODKIN, the editor of the *Nation*, contributes a calm, well-considered and exceedingly able paper upon the "Labor Crisis," taking the ground that capitalists and laborers can do much more for each other, if left to themselves, than legislation can do for them. The article is timely, and it is sensible throughout. "Serfdom and the Emancipation Laws in Russia," by W. C. GANNETT; "The Origin of the Italian Language;" "The Testimony of Language Respecting the Unity of the Human Race;" "Swedenborg's Ontology," by HENRY JAMES. Prof. NORTON's review of "LONGFELLOW's Translation of the Divine Comedy," and Prof. LOWELL's article on "Rousseau and the Sentimentalists," are all thoughtful and scholarly articles, while the one last named is decidedly brilliant. Place is also given in this number of the *Review* to a letter from Prof. GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE in reply to Mr. BANCROFT. Prof. GREENE does what several others, who have controverted the statements of the historian, have failed to do—he keeps his temper, and his summary of facts will, therefore, be received with all the more respect and consideration.

— Messrs. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS have issued the prospectus of their new monthly magazine, which, although cosmopolitan in character and intended for European as well as American circulation, is to be called *The Broadway*. The prospectus reads almost as though it might have been written by that irrepressible genius, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. The following is the most matter-of-fact paragraph in the document: "The first number of *The Broadway*, price 25 cents, will be published during the month of August, 1867. The magazine will consist of eighty pages, illustrated by the best artists and foremost engravers. The tone of our periodical will be decidedly entertaining, recreative and light—that is to say, we shall endeavor to be sociable without being frivolous, and if we occasionally aim at being instructive, we shall most scrupulously avoid being indigestible. Politics we shall eschew, politics being dull things, which few understand, and fewer still are any better for understanding." English writers will be chiefly relied on as contributors to *The Broadway*.

—The New-York *Medical Journal* (New-York: A. SIMPSON & Co.) for July contains original papers by Drs. J. A. LIDDELL, W. M. CHAMBERLAIN, F. D. LENTE and C. R. AGNEW, while about one-half the number is devoted to notices of medical publications and notes of recent developments in the science by Drs. W. A. HAMMOND and E. S. DUNSTER. The same publishers have issued the first number of the *Quarterly Journal of Physiological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence*. This issue contains three original papers by Dr. W. A. HAMMOND, the editor, with selections and translations, reviews and book notices and a chronicle of discoveries. Each of these publications is produced with a degree of typographical care and elegance not often seen in the periodical literature of either this country or Europe.

—"The Jews in Paris," by WILLIAM GILBERT; "The Great Pyramid and Egyptian life of four thousand years ago," and "Garibaldi's retreat from Rome and the last month of Annita," by an eye-witness, are among the most attractive articles in *Good Words* for July. In the *Sunday Magazine* we have an interesting sketch of "an attempt to ascend Mount Ararat," by BLACKETT BOTCHERBY, with the usual serial articles. Each magazine has three or four spirited full page illustrations printed on tinted paper. Messrs. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS act as agents for these periodicals, as well as for the other publications of STRAHAN & Co.

—In the July number of the *American Naturalist* (Salem: Essex Institute) we have very interesting articles on "The Sea Horse and its Young," by Rev. S. LOCKWOOD; "Something about Jelly Fishes," by EDWARD S. MORSE, and the "Agency of Insects in Fertilizing Plants," by W. T. BEAL. The papers are none of them so technical as to be rendered uninteresting, and the engravings and typography exhibit all that care in execution which has already secured for this young periodical so high a reputation.

— The double page illustration, "Twenty-four Hours of the Season, by my Lady's Watch," which forms the frontispiece to the July number of *London Society*, (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON,) is admirable in its way. The letter press of this number is unusually varied in subject, and the articles are sketchy, spirited and entertaining throughout. "A Tale of the Derby" is one of the best of the stories, and "Playing for High Stakes," the serial by Miss ANNIE THOMAS, fully sustains its interest.

—It was intimated some time ago that the *Rebellion Record* was approaching completion, but the sixty-fifth number has just been issued, and there is no indication that the material upon which this valuable publication draws is as yet exhausted. This number is devoted to rebel reports and documents, and it is illustrated with admirably-executed steel engravings of Gens. WILLIAM MAHONE and A. A. HUMPHREY.

—*The Chemical News and Journal of Physical Science* has long been recognized as the leading authority in the specialty to which it is devoted in England, and Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS have undertaken its reproduction here. The reprint is commenced with the July number, which contains the usual full and accurate summary of intelligence in this department of science.

Gold in Ohio.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives an elaborate account of discoveries of gold near Belleville, Richland County. He says:

Gold was first discovered in this locality by Dr. J. J. AUSTIN, of Belleville, (a returned Californian,) who from his experience in the gold fields there, upon his return home was struck with the similarity they presented to the gulch mines of California; and acting upon his impressions simply, he prospected the locality and verified his opinions. Since then gold has been found almost everywhere in the immediate vicinity, both in the ravines or gulches of the hills, and on top of them, and in the level plain of the valley. Bowlders of granite, quartz, &c., of all sizes, some tons in weight, are scattered on the hill-sides and in the valleys, and the bulk of the loose soil is a mass of drift, a mixture of bowlders, gravel and sand, covered with a thin, light soil, and not very productive agriculturally. This drift extends from a northwest to a southeast direction, along and across the hills, and in this drift, and with it, was the gold here found deposited. Having made the necessary preparations for prospecting, such as pans, spade and pick, a party of us made our way up a small branch emptying into Clear Creek. Our first essay was near its mouth. A few shovelsfull of dirt were taken from the bed of the creek and panned out in the stream. The result was satisfactory, and ten or fifteen pieces of fine gold were found. This operation was repeated two or three times near the same place. In every instance, to use a miner's phrase, "it show'd color." We proceeded on about one hundred yards on the road along the creek. A spade full of dirt from the surfaces (wheel track) was taken and panned out; the color here, too, was found. We next proceeded about a mile further up the creek to a locality known as the Moody Farm. Several pans of dirt were tried, from different places, at this point, and, in every instances, gold showed color. At this point a sluice-box has been in operation, and worked when water sufficient could be had in the stream, which, at certain seasons of the year, is abundant, and gold to the value of eleven hundred dollars has been obtained from about seventy-five yards of dirt washed. Pieces valued at from $2 50 to $4 50 have been found here. Several other points, a mile or so further, were prospected, and, in every instance, gold was found. I had seen sufficient to warrant me in saying that gold is found here in paying quantities, and good wages could be made by the crude operation of panning out.

A SAD END.—At Chicago, on Wednesday evening last, a policeman proceeding along Clark-street, saw the figure of a man lying in the basement of No. 136, near the corner of Madison. An investigation showed that the deceased of late had been very intemperate, drinking to excess, and came to his death by concussion of the brain, caused by accidentally falling from a second floor window in his apartment, while in a state of intoxication. The deceased was Dr. ROBERT P. HUNT, who once stood at the head of the medical profession at Louisville, Kentucky. A few years ago he became the husband of the "Belle of Louisville," Miss SALLIE WARD, after she had obtained a divorce from her first husband, Mr. LAWRENCE of Boston, to whom she was married while his father was United States Minister to the Court of St. James. Both marriages were fashionable and sensational affairs. From some cause or other, Dr. HUNT recently became addicted to strong drink, and fell from his high position in the profession and in society. In January last he left his wife and child at Louisville and proceeded to Chicago, where he has since run a reckless course, until arrested by death.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Shadow of Maximilian's Death in Europe—The Viceroy of Egypt in England—Drifting into War with Abyssinia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 6, 1867.

I expected to write to-day an account of the review of ten thousand British troops in Hyde Park, by her Majesty, the Queen, surrounded by her Court, and the Lords and Commons of England. At the last moment the review was postponed. The official confirmation of the news of the execution of MAXIMILIAN has sent all the Courts of Europe into mourning, for there is scarcely a royal personage to whom he was not a blood relation. He was first cousin to Queen VICTORIA, and she feels his death deeply. The review in honor of the Sultan in the Champs Elysées at Paris, and all the festivities of the Imperial capital have also been suspended. Europe entire is filled with grief and indignation at the murder of a brave, liberal and popular Prince—for all these was MAXIMILIAN. To this common and almost universal feeling I can see but few exceptions. The Radical Press of London palliates and excuses, if it does not actually justify and approve of the execution of MAXIMILIAN. This is notably the case with the *Daily News* and *Morning Star*. I cannot say whether Radical politicians in Parliament are inclined to take the part of JUAREZ in this matter; and I cannot see why the most philanthropic people in the world must be upon occasions the most bloodthirsty.

The position of the Mexican Government toward the Powers of Europe is seriously compromised. The Empire had been recognized by all the great Powers in Europe, but the Empire has gone. Is it likely that any Government will receive a Minister from those who have so uselessly taken the life of MAXIMILIAN? Can France, dishonored by his death? Can England condone the murder of a beloved relative of the Queen? I need not speak of Austria; but can Prussia or Russia, in common decency, ever recognize the Government of JUAREZ?

What Europe now wishes and expects, is that the United States, whose wishes in this matter have been so shamefully disregarded, should take possession of Mexico, root out these bloodthirsty brigands, establish a firm and strong Government, and develop the resources of one of the finest countries in the world, given up to rapine and ruin. France would have given Mexico a good Government, had she been permitted to do so. What America hindered France from doing the world now requires that she should do herself. All Europe is ready to-day to see Mexico absorbed in the American Republic. The death of MAXIMILIAN has removed any scruple they might have felt—any opposition they might have manifested. They would be glad never to hear again of Mexico as a separate and independent State.

The gloom that has fallen upon the Continent of Europe is very deep, but it will not be of long duration. There will be mourning for thirty days; then everything will go on again as before. It is believed that the Emperor and Empress of Austria will still come to Paris, though later in the season. Neither the danger of MAXIMILIAN nor the sudden and dreadful death of the Archduchess MARIA, niece of the Emperor, prevented the coronation *fêtes* of Hungary, and the members of the Austrian Imperial family are not accustomed to allow their personal feelings to interfere with what they conceive to be their public duties. MAXIMILIAN is a martyr to what he thought honor and duty demanded. FRANCIS JOSEPH is of the same material. The Empress is as heroic as her sister of Naples. I do not know what will be done respecting Mexico, but JUAREZ is outlawed. It is impossible that any European Government can recognize the men who have murdered a man not only respected and beloved by Princes and peoples, but recognized by all the great Powers of Europe for years past as the legitimate Sovereign of Mexico. There are very few such cases on record. MARY, Queen of Scots, CHARLES I., LOUIS XVI. are all I can remember, and all of these royal executions posterity has condemned, and all are looked upon as martyrs. So will it be with MAXIMILIAN, a more heroic character than either of the others. The execution of MAXIMILIAN is an outrage on every Power that recognized him as Emperor of Mexico, which in another age would have united them in a crusade against his murderers. This is the feeling in Europe, with the exception of the English Radical Press.

The Americans in Paris very properly changed their programme for the celebration of the glorious Fourth. There was no dancing at the *Pre Catalan*, but they dined quietly together at the Grand Hotel. In London I believe there was no celebration. I leave you to judge of what the feeling is and will be toward JUAREZ and all who *henceforth* may give him their support. JUAREZ will always be considered a murderer, and those who support him will be treated as his accomplices. Whatever may be the verdict of history, this is and will for a long time be the general feeling in Europe.

It is not probable that the official mourning of all the Courts of Europe will suspend more than for a few days the hospitalities and festivities of this extraordinary season. It was announced in Parliament last night that the review in Hyde Park was only postponed for a few days—a fortnight, it is said—and would still be given. The *Times* hopes it may be postponed indefinitely. First, the number of troops possible to bring together in England makes it only an exhibition of their poverty. What are the ten thousand soldiers in Hyde Park to the bodies of troops displayed by any continental sovereign? Then Hyde Park is not a suitable place for a review. There is not room enough for the soldiers, and none for any but a few thousand privileged spectators. The roughs and thieves would outnumber the soldiers, and fill the whole west end of London with alarm.

The Viceroy of Egypt is coming, and he is not going to be sent to a hotel, though the rooms at Claredge's had been sumptuously prepared for him. As CURTIUS saved Rome, Earl DUDLEY has saved England—not by leaping into the open gulf of her disgraceful inhospitality, but by opening his own magnificent house in Park-lane for the Viceroy. The Duke of Sutherland will also entertain him. *Noblesse oblige*. What the Queen and the Government cannot do the nobility are ready to accomplish. Lady DUDLEY, for the honor of England, sends her jewels to the Paris Exhibition. Earl DUDLEY lends his mansion to one of England's guests. The Duke of Sutherland, now that tournaments are out of fashion, runs to fires, and the noble Marquis of Townshend, after spending the day in arresting street beggars and bringing them before the sitting magistrates, appeared a few nights ago, on the occasion of the benefit of Mrs. SWANBOROUGH at the Strand Theatre, in the burlesque of Ivanhoe, with another noble lord, and was honored with a call before the curtain by the crowded and delighted gallery. They complain that the Lords are dull and dignified. This cannot be said of the Marquis of Townshend. An American Senator would scarcely play a third-rate part in a rollicking and profane burlesque at a third-class theatre; but with a born aristocrat and hereditary legislator the case is different. Besides, what should prevent a young nobleman trying his talents on the stage, if he likes to do so? If a man is born with a gold spoon in his mouth, does he wear fetters on his limbs as well?

The Viceroy has accepted an invitation to dine on the 11th with the Lord Mayor of London. That wonderful civic dignitary will also entertain the Sultan. The city corporation has voted *carte blanche* for expenses, and the Lord Mayor means to outdo Baron HAUSMANN, while the Guildhall will compete with the splendors of the Hotel de Ville of Paris. If no change is made in the programme, the naval review at Spithead will take place on the 17th of July, the reception at Guildhall will be on the 18th, and the *fête* to the Sultan by the India Board on the 19th. The Viceroy, we are told, is to arrive at Charing-Cross Station, London, this evening, and be conducted to his borrowed quarters, Dudley House, in Park-lane, overlooking Hyde Park from the east. The Sultan will leave Paris for London on the 18th inst., so as to dine next day with the Lord Mayor, which strikes me as rather a disorderly proceeding, unless His Lordship is really, as some imagine, a more powerful potentate than Queen VICTORIA.

At the same time that Government, India Board and Lord Mayor will be entertaining Sultan and Viceroy, the Belgian Reception Committee, the Volunteers, Miss COUTTS, &c., will be extending English hospitalities to 2,500 Belgians. This is more than we expected; but as a general invitation was extended, there is no help for it. It was estimated that about a thousand might come, and the preparations were based upon that calculation. A subscription of about £6,000 has been raised. A Government steamer was engaged to go to Antwerp and bring over the Volunteers, but now another will be wanted. Then the preparations for lodgings, meals, and even amusements must be doubled. Miss COUTTS, on being told of the numbers coming, said, "The more the merrier," and doubled her orders for eatables and drinkables; but it is not every one who has as spacious a house and grounds as Miss COUTTS, or as large a balance at the banker's. There are few theatres that can invite 2,000 Belgian Volunteers as an additional and profitable attraction. Luckily, they can all be asked to go to church at St. Paul's, to a concert at the Crystal Palace or a ball at the Agricultural Hall, without anybody being crowded. The ball is down for the 18th of July, and the Agricultural Hall, which is said to seat 20,000 persons, will give dancing room for a good many. Band, decorations and illuminations are all to be upon the same scale as the place itself. It is intended that the illuminations shall be as splendid as those of Paris. And as the ball is not to be free, like those in Paris, but a means of increasing the funds of the Committee by the sale of guinea and half-guinea tickets, it will be made as attractive as possible.

While the Marquis of Townshend plays in burlesque at the Bijou and Strand Theatres on charitable occasions, we have just had a concert for cripples at Exeter Hall, at which the two principal singers were a Duchess and the wife of a Bishop. They sang charmingly, it is said, in a dull oratorio. It has never been my good fortune to hear a lively oratorio, but this one was duller than usual; however, the attraction of hearing a Duchess—*plus* the Bishop's wife—filled the house to overflowing at handsome prices, and netted a good sum for the poor cripples.

Some months ago I gave you an account of the distress from want of employment in East London. Many of the workmen have emigrated—many are haying in the country—but there are still 10,000 working men dependent upon charity. No ships are building on the Thames. A Prussian iron-clad is about the only job in all those great shipyards, extending for miles below London Bridge. The rates are ten shillings in the pound. If you pay $400 rent, they come to you for $200 for the poor-rate, in addition to other rates and taxes. And this crushing rate, which is reducing the traders and ratepayers to pauperism, falls upon the poor district; while the rich one, because it is rich, escapes altogether. We have meetings all over England to extend the suffrage, but only one meeting has been held to do away with this injustice. It is the system of England, that to those who have shall be given, but from those who have not is taken even that which they have. The destruction of the poor is their poverty. It is a horrible pit into which they all go down clinging to each other. The drowning man seizes upon the one nearest at hand and drags him down also. Never was there a more absurd and shameful injustice than this of leaving the whole burden of poverty to be sustained by the poor. A rate of ten shillings in the pound in the poorest district of London, and of a penny or less in a pound in the richest, is one of those strange absurdities that cannot be found, I believe, in any country but England. It seems a part of the system of English government everywhere. The statistics of the last famine in India show that ordinary foresight would have prevented it; that ordinary care and activity would have relieved its sufferings, and that the deaths of 1,000 persons a day for months together are to be attributed to the neglect of the authorities. There was no lack of food or means of transport. Official negligence murdered a thousand men a day for a long period, until hundreds of thousands died of famine. What, compared to this, are the Sheffield outrages which have excited such indignation, or the Jamaica massacres, which a large party in England was so eager to avenge? But no one seems to care for the poor Hindoos. If they were but negroes we should have Mr. CHAMEROWZOFF and the whole Abolition Society knocking at the doors of the Prime Minister, and sending petitions to Parliament.

The Trades' Union meeting at Exeter Hall a few nights ago seems to have been unfortunate for two of the speakers; to Prof. BEASLEY, who has got soundly rated in several of the leading journals for comparing the Sheffield atrocities to the executions in Jamaica, and Mr. CONNOLLY, who made an insulting attack on Mr. ROEBUCK. CONNOLLY, who is a stonemason by trade, and a political agitator by profession, denounced the Sheffield outrages at the meeting, but said nothing better could be expected of a place that sends Mr. ROEBUCK to Parliament. Mr. ROEBUCK, it happens, is a member of the Trades' Union Commission, and Mr. CONNOLLY attends it to look after the interests of the workingmen. The first time they met after the speech Mr. ROEBUCK handed CONNOLLY the report of his speech and asked him if he had used such language. CONNOLLY denied it, and said the report was incorrect. "Then, what did you say?" said ROEBUCK. CONNOLLY could not give a very clear account. "If the report is wrong, you will of course be willing to write a letter to the papers and say so." CONNOLLY equivocated, and finally refused to sign such a document. Upon this Mr. ROEBUCK told the Commission that he could not sit upon it with such a man in the room, and the champion of the workingmen was expelled from the premises, and the distinguished stonemason may be considered as extinguished.

Our distinguished dramatist and actor, Mr. BOUCICAULT, has written to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to express his doubts whether the great Albert Hall of Sciences is not three or four times too large even for musical concerts. A thousand voices or a thousand instruments, he says, make more noise, but cannot be heard any further than one, and no voice and few instruments, he thinks, will be able to fill the vast area of the new hall. The theory is specious, but experience is against him. The hall will not be nearly so large as the Crystal Palace, where concerts are given constantly and with excellent effect. This letter contains the evidence of the wonderful effect of music in St. Peter's at Rome. The Albert Hall will not be nearly so long or so high as many cathedrals. Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS said of the Philadelphia Academy of Music that it would be perfect with two slight additions—every actor should be provided with a speaking trumpet, and every spectator with a spy-glass; but that clever comedian is "a very nice man for a *small* tea party." He is best in a drawing-room, and next best in a band-box of a theatre. Filling a house with music is another matter. The barrel organ now playing in the next street fills a larger space with its sound than is inclosed in any building in London.

"Drifting into a war with Abyssinia." There is not much drifting about it. Earl RUSSELL, four or five years ago, neglected to answer a letter from the Emperor THEODORE to Queen VICTORIA. It was said at the time that it contained a proposal of marriage, but that is probably a myth. The Emperor, feeling himself insulted, and jealous, moreover, of English intercourse with Egypt, seized Consul, missionaries and messengers, and has ever since held them prisoners, to the great disgust of England, the distress of the families of the prisoners, and the disgrace of the *Civis Romanum* doctrine of Lord PALMERSTON. English *prestige* suffers in the East. We learn this week that a messenger has been dispatched from the nearest English station with an *ultimatum*. If this is rejected, war will be declared at once without any more drifting. The plan is to send an expedition to the aid of some rival of THEODORE; but it is just possible that he will dispose of his prisoners, and that foreign support to a rival may help him with the Abysianians. Such things have been.

In my last I noticed the fact that no orders of the Legion of Honor had been conferred upon Englishmen at the Paris Exposition. I observe that the Americans have better fortune. Mr. BECKWITH has been made an officer of the Legion, and nine Americans Knights or Chevaliers. You have now Chevalier SMITH, Chevalier PERKINS, Chevalier HOWE, Chevalier CHICKERING, and several more, all entitled to wear a bit of red ribbon in their button holes every day and all day, and a beautiful cross upon their manly breasts on great occasions. They can even wear red ribbon in their night gowns, and so, waking or sleeping, be Chevaliers of the Grand Legion of Honor. There is required, I believe an act of Congress to complete the ceremony, but the President will no doubt be willing to call an extra session at once, and Congress to authorize every loyal American to become Grand Cross, Officer, Chevalier or high private in the Legion of Honor who is not already an *ex-officio* member. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Constitution of the Nothern Confederacy—The Relations of Prussia and France.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Friday, June 28.

The King left Berlin yesterday, and will be in Ems on the 4th of July. The Constitution of the North German Confederation, which is dated from the 24th of June, will enter into force on the 1st of July, in all States belonging to it. Count BISMARCK, who is now also "Bundeskanzler," and as such presiding in the Council of the Confederation, left for Pomerania on Saturday, where he will stay till the end of July; during his absence the Unter-Staats-Secretair VON THILE, will attend to his business. The Secretary of War, and others of his colleagues, are also going away to enjoy a few weeks rest in some of the delightful German watering-places. It was said that the public gambling tables there had been abolished by Prussia, but that is not so; those situated in newly annexed districts having made contracts with their former Governments, are permitted to exist a few years longer. The King of Prussia is said to be occupied in his leisure hours with writing his memoirs. There can be no doubt that he has material enough to make them interesting, not only for the historian but also for the public in general, if he finds out some literary Bismarck to assist him. The Autumn in Berlin promises to be lively. The elections for the "Reichstag" take place in July, and it will be in session at the end of August. The Zollparlament will assemble in Berlin in the first half of September, and deputies of Hanover, elected from all classes of the people, will also meet in that city, to consult about measures furthering the union between Hanover and Prussia. The Hanoverians had, indeed, no reason to be satisfied with the government of their Kings, and might be supposed to congratulate themselves on the change; but that is by no means the case, and the Prussians take strong measures to secure their loyalty, which seem not very likely to increase the love for the new Government. Everywhere the introduction of the Prussian military system is the principal cause of dissatisfaction, and a great many young men go away to escape the uniform. These desertions occur so frequently in Hanover, that the Prussian Governor thought it necessary to make the towns and villages responsible for them, threatening with garrisons at their expense, if there should be a suspicion against their inhabitants of assisting such deserters. This change of Government has even created discord among the free masons. The King of Hanover was till now their acknowledged "protector," and it was proposed in the Grand Lodge to request him to give up this protectorship. The friends of the old dynasty were, however, so strong that the members could not agree; a quarrel resulted, and the consequence was that the Grand Lodge declared itself dissolved. Another difficulty seems to come from the circumstance that Jewish lodges are not permitted in Prussia, but existing in some annexed countries. All these quarrels seem to be very much against the spirit of freemasonry, for free masons ought to be, as such, neither Prussians, nor Russians, nor French, nor Jews, nor Christians, but simply free masons.

The Emperor of the French is expected in Berlin in October, although it is contradicted that he has given a formal promise to that effect.

This visit is the more unexpected, as it has been noticed with some dissatisfaction that NAPOLEON treated the Emperor of Russia with more attention than the King of Prussia. There is given some explanation in reference to this circumstance, but it seems rather weak. It is said that the modest King of Prussia, to whom, as the oldest monarch, everywhere the first place would have been given, renounced this honor in favor of the Emperor of Russia. It has indeed the appearance, as if the King of Prussia is at present very anxious to entertain a good understanding with the French Emperor, and that even the authorities are instructed to watch the papers in this respect. A few days ago the Frankfort *Journal* was stopped, for containing the proclamation of Archduke MAXIMILIAN, taken from New-York papers, which dealt not very politely with NAPOLEON, although it says nothing but the truth. Some papers here take much trouble to prove that this proclamation is not genuine; may be, but if so it has been invented extremely well. It is stated that MAXIMILIAN is on his way here and going to take his old position in Austria. His arrival, and the commentaries of his officers about the behavior of NAPOLEON against this unfortunate Prince, will not increase the love or admiration for the French Emperor in Germany. Everybody here feels sympathy with the brave but unfortunate Archduke and his poor wife.

LOUIS NAPOLEON seems to be in the zenith of his glory; his late blunders are forgotten, and all the sovereigns of the world come to his capital to court him. The Sultan arrived on Sunday last, and even the Emperor of China is expected. He will sail, it is said, in a French steamer, and go by the overland route to Paris. This promised visit of His Celestial Majesty reminds me strongly of the Persian Ambassador invented by Mme. DE MAINTENON to amuse the unamuseable old LOUIS XIV. The Pope feels an itching in his toe for a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Napoleon. What next? Perhaps St. Peter himself—or "our beloved cousin" of the infernal regions. I have forgotten to mention the Emperor of Austria, who will be in Paris on the 28th of July. The Emperor of Austria gains ground in the good opinion of the Germans, and his adviser, Baron VON BEUST, manages things in a very judicious way, and in a manner that seems distasteful to Prussia. He made the Emperor proclaim a general amnesty for all political crimes committed since March 13, 1848, and there is not required a humiliating "*pater peccavi*" or test oath, &c., &c. It is an honest unconditional amnesty. It says, as plain as a Government can say, "We know there have been committed by our predecessors enormous stupidities, and you were excusable to take arms against such intolerable oppression. The things which you demanded then were in themselves good and right, and you see we try our best to carry them out now, taught by sad experience and misfortune." Baron BEUST has gained a step on Count BISMARCK, for although Prussia also carries out—in her own and peculiar manner—part of the programme of 1848-49, those that fought and suffered for a united Germany, &c., prefer still an exile in England or America to the acceptance of a degrading amnesty.

I repeat again, Prussia committed a mistake by not provoking a war with France. A war would have united Germany more than all Zollvereins and Constitutions, and drowned all ill-feelings resulting from the harsh manner in which the Prussians treat those of their new allies who cannot forget their old princes or independence. The Frankfort people, for instance, feel very unhappy, and many of them would, in their selfish grief, prefer even the rule of LOUIS NAPOLEON to that of the King of Prussia. I stated in my last letter that the Prussians had removed many employes without any compensation, but that is not generally the case; most of them who had served long enough to be entitled to a pension, were pensioned. However, business is very low here, and many people that lived all the time tolerably well with their families, are now utterly destitute and despairing. During the last week occurred here several suicides out of this reason.

The French had believed that Bavaria would not join the Zollverein—an opinion resulting from ignorance; Bavaria could not do otherwise. The French papers express themselves with some bitterness about this success of BISMARCK, and Prussia's enemies in Germany try to spoil it by circulating alarming reports about intended ruinous taxes, for instance on tobacco. To give you an idea of the reason why this report creates such excitement, particularly in Baden, I will take some dates about tobacco which I found in a German paper. In the Zollverein was paid tax on 1,400,000 centals, of which 750,000 were grown here and 650,000 imported. In 1865 were taxed 761,179 cts., grown within the Zollverein States on 93,667 acres. Of these were grown in Prussia proper—as it was then—197,245 cts. on 25,965 acres; in Saxony, 1,015 cts. on 786 acres; in Baden, 300,282 cts. on 33,669; in Grand Duchy of Hesse, 41,087 cts. on 5,113 acres, &c. The reason why some people think it fair to increase the tax on tobacco is that at present it is lower than anywhere else. It amounts in Prussia only to two silvergroshens (about five cents) a year per head, whilst it is in England 35 sgr., (about 85 cents, gold,) in France 29½ sgr., in Austria 13½ sgr., and in Portugal and Spain 20 sgr. It would be interesting to know how much is paid per head by the Americans. This fact might be easily ascertained by the statistical bureau. There is, however, nothing resolved on this matter, except that propositions will be laid before the new "Zollparlament."

The Army Worm.

The most fearful enemy of the cotton crop is the army worm, which has begun its ravages in Louisiana and Mississippi. The Natchez *Democrat* of the 9th says:

"There was a bottleful of these cotton destroyers shown on the streets yesterday, and we learn it has visited several plantations in Concordia in such numbers as to destroy all prospect of a cotton crop in that parish. It is also rumored the worms are in the lower part of this county. They come one month earlier than they did last year, and the cotton is about a month later."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says that "since writing and copying the above, a mercantile house in that city has favored us with the perusal of a letter from a planter of East Feliciana Parish, divided from Adams County, Miss., by the County of Wilkinson, which says: 'There is a great deal of talk of the army worm being all over the parish;' and speaking of the rains, says: 'If they continue as they have for the past two weeks, it will not be long before the worms will be taking everything.' He, therefore, directs his merchants not to sell his crop until the opening of the next business year."

A NEW ROUTE TO SARATOGA.

Facilities Afforded to Travelers—An Enterprise Deserving of Public Favor—Athens Destined to Become a Prominent Point.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

We take it for granted that the majority of our pleasure-seekers have had some experience at Saratoga, and doubtless not a few of them remember the annoyances and disadvantages which have hitherto attended their trip from New-York to this point in consequence of the delay occasioned at Albany and elsewhere by the late arrival of the boats, or the failure of the trains to connect. The public will rejoice to learn that in the future they will have little cause to complain of the facilities offered for travel. A pleasant and speedy mode of transit to Saratoga is now open to them. Instead of reaching this place late in the evening, visitors by the new route arrive at about 6 o'clock, and thus have ample time to view the town the same day they leave their homes. In order that the reader may be fully informed as to the new enterprise which brings New-York and Saratoga in such close connection, your correspondent will state a few facts which came under his own observation.

Invited, in company with others, to take a trip to Saratoga, *via* Athens, for the purpose of inspecting the route, he proceeded to the foot of Desbrosses-street at 8:30 Tuesday morning, stepped aboard the swift and elegant steamboat *C. Vibbard*, and in a short time thereafter was skimming up the Hudson. The *C. Vibbard* is so well and popularly known that it is hardly necessary at this writing to enter into a detailed description of her qualities. Those who have had the pleasure of being numbered among her passengers will bear testimony to all the merit that is claimed for her. Prominent in the party of excursionists Tuesday he noticed Hon. E. BROOKS, of the *Evening Express*, and two daughters; Mr. THURLOW WEED; Mr. WILLIAM L. STONE, editor *Journal Commerce*; Mr. O. W. BRENNAN, Commissioner of Charities and Correction; Mr. BUTLER, of *Wilkes' Spirit*; Mr. JOHN McV. DAVIDSON; Supervisor STEWART and wife; Mr. ALFRED VANSANTVOORD, general manager of the line; Supervisor HENRY SMITH, Agent of the line, and others. Altogether, the passengers numbered not far from five hundred, and this, too, on a day that gave strong indications of rain. In pleasant weather, we are told that it is not an unusual thing for the steamers of this line to carry nearly twice the complement of passengers the *Vibbard* had on board Tuesday. In fact, the steamboat presents so many inducements for patronage that it is not to be wondered at if the traveling public are prejudiced in its favor. The appointments are complete in every respect. The saloons are fitted up and furnished in a style to insure every comfort, and the accommodations throughout the vessel are all that can be wished. On the lower deck are a number of state-rooms handsomely furnished for the use of those who may feel inclined to occupy them while on the trip, and still further forward on the same deck are other rooms assigned to the officers of the boat. The culinary arrangements cannot be surpassed. The question of the *Vibbard's* speed is fairly settled. What boat other than the *C. Vibbard* can make ten miles in twenty-one minutes? Incredible as it may appear, this boat passed over that distance in the time mentioned on Tuesday last. The run was made between West Point and Newburgh. The cars on the Hudson River Railroad seldom make more rapid progress than that. Of course, the passengers were thoroughly delighted. At this season of the year the day line of boats is most patronized. Parties going either North or West prefer this mode of traveling to riding on cars, as by the former means they escape the dust and fatigue which are inseparable from the latter. We noticed many familiar faces on our recent trip, and recognized, too, not a few ex-officers of the army. Dr. WILLIAM A. SMITH, formerly Surgeon of the Forty-seventh New-York Regiment, and who occupied a responsible position at Fortress Monroe as an exchange officer, was on board, and related to us many interesting incidents of events in the field. Having said what we have concerning the *Vibbard*, it would be but a simple act of justice to make public the names of her officers. They are all men of experience and energy. The Company have spared neither pains nor expense to engage the services of men upon whom it can depend, and the reputation which the boats have achieved is a mark of success in that direction. The list is Captain, DAVID H. HITCHCOCK; Pilot, PHILIP ELMENDORFF, Mate, LEWIS H. NORTON; Engineer, GEORGE T. BROWN; Steward, CHARLES FAIRFIELD.

The sister boat on this line is the *Daniel Drew*. A description of the one will apply equally well to the other. The *Daniel Drew* has been a favorite on the river for a long time, and if we may judge by what we hear and see, she is likely to remain so. She is commanded by Capt. JOHN T. TALLMAN. Her pilot, Mr. A. SEAMAN, has been in the service of the Company twenty years, and is said to be the oldest in the business of any pilot on the river.

The time-tables of the Company indicate that the boats will arrive at Athens at 3:45 P. M., and it is very seldom that they fail to be at the dock on the minute. At Athens cars are in waiting to take passengers to points North and West. This line of railroad, extending from Athens to Schenectady, and then connecting with the Rensselaer and Saratoga road, is the principal feature of the new route. It is a branch of the New-York Central road. The equipments are of the first class, and the management is in able and competent hands. At present the road is doing remarkably well, and no doubt is entertained by the stockholders of its permanent success. The country through which it passes is marked for its varied and enchanting scenery, and the traveler will find himself well repaid in choosing this route. The establishing of the new line will be of incalculable benefit to the town of Athens. It is the intention of the Company to make that end of the route a grand depot for the reception of Western freight. Should this project be carried out, much of the business at Albany dependent on the Central Railroad freight will be transferred to Athens.

Without losing sight of our excursionists we would remark that they were all agreed as to the utility and convenience of the Athens route. Arrived at Saratoga, they were driven to the Clarendon Hotel, kept by Mr. CHARLES LELAND, where they were entertained in a princely style. The friends of LELAND will not be grieved to learn that he is doing a capital business this season. The guests are far more numerous than at this time last year, and in all probability the income returns will be large.

To-morrow, at the request of Supervisor SMITH, the excursionists will make a tour of the lake.

W.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Preparations for the Celebration of the Fourth of July—A Peculiar Mormon Bull—Remarkable Heresies Among Twelve Apostles—Theatrical Matters—Crops—Mails.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, June 29, 1867.

Here, as everywhere just now, the main topic of conversation is the preparations for the celebration of the Fourth. There will be no large procession, which will be a very good thing, as the mercury has manifested a decided tendency to rise of late, and a long procession in the broiling sun, with all the dust and the incidental delays, is nothing to be desired. The ceremonies of the day will consist of small processions of school children and citizens from the various wards of the city to the Bowery on the Temple Block, where the reading of the immortal Declaration, speeches by Messrs. TAYLOR, HOOPER and HEAD, songs and music by the choirs and bands, and similar exercises, will be indulged in.

The feature of the day will be a grand ball at $5 per couple, guests to furnish their own supper besides, at the theatre, the parquette of which is being floored over, level with the stage, for the occasion. The affair is altogether Mormon in direction and management, but tickets are issued "irrespective of religion or party."

There has been some talk of late of defection in the "Quorum of the Twelve Apostles" of Mormonism, a fourth of which Twelve are said to be not exactly sound in doctrine. The three persons indicated are ORSON HYDE, ORSON PRATT and AMASA LYMAN. Boiling down all this talk until we come to the essence, it seems to be that the first-named sins in believing that the resurrection will be accomplished by the only method known to man of creating human beings; the second, in believing that there is a limit to the perfections of the God-head; the third, in denying the atonement of Jesus Christ. Only the last, I believe, has been "suspended" from full fellowship and the exercise of his apostolic authorities, and that as much for contumaciousness as for error in doctrine. I have heard nothing reliable of any consequent split in the Mormon Church, and I very much doubt whether either of the gentlemen named would have sufficient influence to make a very material one, even if so disposed.

In common with all other business, theatricals have suffered greatly from the dull times. Messrs. H. B. CLAWSON and J. T. CAINE last Winter leased the theatre from BRIGHAM YOUNG, and have been trying all they could, and hoping against hope, to run it successfully in the face of dull times, and make it pay. Expenses were cut down to the lowest fraction, and the house was open three nights a week, but last Saturday the season came to a close. Home talent was relied upon mainly for the attraction, though GEO. PAUNCEFORT came from San Francisco as a star over two months ago, appearing for the last time a week ago last Saturday, on which occasion he had a rousing benefit and the best house of the season, the play being "Arrah-na-Pogue." For about ten days HELLER, the magician, astonished the people of this locality, playing every night, at first to very good houses, but afterward to very poor ones. The greenbacks were not there. The idea seems to be to have a few dance parties the present month, commencing with the 4th and closing with the 24th, I presume—the first being the anniversary of the nation's birthday, and the second the anniversary of the arrival of the first Mormon settlers in this valley, and always a great Mormon festival. After that the theatre will probably be reopened for the Fall season, and again probably with COULDOCK and daughter and the LANGHRISHES, of Denver, as attractions. Such has been the talk. As the Denver papers say that the above-named theatricians were to be on their way here ere this, it is possible that the theatre will not be consecrated to dancing so long as I have stated.

The warm weather makes the crops full of promise, very full. From Cache Valley, however, the reports are rather gloomy, the voracity of grasshoppers being somewhat alarming, and those pests still hatching out.

Several hundred more militia have been sent to San Pete Valley to assist the settlers to raise crops in spite of Indians. These militia, some companies of them at least, will be paid by donations of their stay at home neighbors $60 per month and board, and fitted out. This is better than militiaing for nothing.

There is much complaint of delayed mail matter eastward, and loud grumbling against WELLS, FARGO & Co. The *Vedette* is particularly savage against that company.

Gen. Lew Wallace and the Mexicans.

Gen. LEW WALLACE has written a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, which closes thus: "I know ESCOBEDO well; and, while satisfied that he is unfriendly to foreigners, Americans included, the death cry attributed to him is false; he is not that much of an idiot. But if it be true that he did raise such a cry, he does not in any sense, especially in that, represent either his Government or his countrymen. Returning again to what I know, it is not possible for men to feel gratitude more keenly than did JUAREZ and his Ministers when at last our Government asked NAPOLEON to quit Mexico. There was not an hour of the long struggle, apparently so hopeless, in which they failed to recognize the moral influence of the sympathy of the people of the United States. At the grand ball given by JUAREZ in farewell to the citizens of Chihuahua, as part of the beautiful decorations put up on the northern wall of the *patio*, the American flag occupied the place of honor. In all the speeches he made his people on reception occasions while *en route* to the capital, he never failed, when they were at all appropriate, to make the most friendly allusions to our people and Government. That we did not lend him money, or send him arms or armies, or give him the use of a navy; that we withheld all material aid, and, as against him, even gave the enemy the privilege of our market—all seemed to be, and were, overlooked in view of the one great fact that, of all the Powers, ours alone steadfastly refused to recognize the so-called Empire. And, as to the Mexican commonalty, all of them, even the most poor and wretched, knew enough of the principles involved in our rebellion to be invariably the friends of the North. In a word, BENITO JUAREZ is Mexico, not MARIANO ESCOBEDO, and his utterances will be those of peace, until peace becomes shame.

JUAREZ is a brave man; he has in great measure the physical courage of his Indian fathers, and the moral courage of the educated Christian gentleman. The French hunted him year in and year out like a wild beast; he fled, but kept his constancy proof against misfortune. And now, in the face of the world; calm amid the storm of protestation; partly in duty to his people, so long and so much suffering; partly in duty to the weak Republics south of him, which Europe proposes to reduce once more to the condition of colonies, he has deliberately sprinkled the bud of Imperialism with the blood of the latest Emperor—ITURBIDE and MAXIMILIAN. Who will come next, and when will he come?

In view of the many lessons conveyed to us by this bold act—conveyed to us as a people troubled with the difficulties and responsibilities of taking care of ourselves nationally, when will we come to have a foreign policy of our own—a policy having for its objects our interests distinctive from those of European Governments—a policy based upon justice and accountability to God, rather than upon the international code, which, I have the authority of one of the wisest philosophers and jurists of England for the saying, was overthrown by the spoilers of Poland?

That we can destroy Mexico there is no doubt, but let us not do it because we can. A study of our own embarrassments, together with the slightest knowledge of the customs, habits and peculiarities of the Mexican people, should satisfy every thinking citizen that we are far more interested in Mexico independent than in Mexico absorbed, and that we will be better paid by spending fifty millions to hold her up than a thousand millions to hold her down.

Singular Cutting Affray in Allegheny, Penn.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, July 15.

A serious cutting affray occurred at Blair's tavern, in Allegheny, on Saturday night, resulting in the severe, although not necessarily dangerous injury of THOMAS HUGHES. It appears that HUGHES, THOMAS HANNA and several other parties were in the tavern, and had been drinking ale or other liquor. THOMAS HANNA leaned his head on a table and went to sleep, but the other parties were talking together in a friendly manner. Some time after this they started to go out, and as HANNA was still asleep, HUGHES and one or two others aroused him and told him that they were going home. HANNA stated that he was not ready to go, and again feel asleep. His companions then went into a front room, where HUGHES seated himself on a table and commenced talking. In a few moments he observed blood on the floor, and on making an examination, exclaimed, "I'm cut." This was the first knowledge that either HUGHES or the persons with him had that a knife had been used. HUGHES charged HANNA with having cut him, and endeavored to get into the back room, where the latter still remained. He was prevented, however, and was taken to the office of Dr. THORN, where his wound was dressed. The knife had entered at the lower part of the abdomen, and inflicted a serious wound. HUGHES is confined to his bed, his system being prostrated by the loss of so much blood. No arrests have been made, and HUGHES declines to make any information.

Ravages of the Cholera at Fort Harker.

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following additional particulars of the ravages of the cholera at Fort Harker:

The cholera has attacked the troops at Fort Harker. One-twentieth part of the population died within one week after the first appearance of the disease. The surgeons demurring giving a list of the dead, I send you all the names I have been able to glean. On the 28th of June the veritable Asiatic cholera, so pronounced by competent surgeons, appeared at the Fort. Appended find a list of the soldiers who have died since that time up to the present date:

Henry Groom, private, Company H, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Henry Williams, private Company H, Thirty-eighth Infantry, cholera; Wm. Jackson, private Company G, Thirty-eighth Infantry, cholera; Henry Matheny, private Company F, Thirty-eighth Infantry, typhoid fever; John Woods, private Company A, Thirty-eighth Infantry, cholera; Pierre Mills White, Company A, Thirty-seventh Infantry, died in guard-house of cholera; Wm. Boler, private Company F, Thirty-eighth Infantry; John Sanders, private Company C, Thirty-eighth Infantry; George W. Keaton, citizen, employe Quartermaster's Department; wife and two children of George Trewen, employe Quartermaster's Department; Wm. Edwards, employe Quartermaster's Department; Mr. Armes, brother of Capt. Armes; also, six or seven whose names I have been unable to procure.

The Thirty-eighth Infantry (colored) have but lately arrived from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. It is thought by the surgeons that the cholera has been brought about by the late inundation of the smoky, stagnant ponds of water filling the air with miasma, and thus producing this dread pestilence. Sick of cholera at present in the hospital are the following: Thomas Bawell, private, Company B, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Caster Robinson, private, Company, K, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Thos. Henry, private, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; Joseph Finedley, private, Company K, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Abner Tosey, corporal, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; Hampton Cole, private Company F, Tenth Cavalry. Diarrhea—Alex. Granes, private, Company K, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Henry Bell, private, Company H, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Warren Morris, private, Company H, Thirty-eighth Infantry; James Henry, corporal, Company K, Thirty-eighth Infantry; George W. Stein, corporal, Company A, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Edward Dorsey, private, Company C, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Wm. Carpenter, private, Company A, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Richard Tamray, private, Company B, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

A. COOK, employed on the Union Pacific Railroad, died from cholera at Junction City. Seven cases have been reported at the little town of Salina.

The Austrians in the Foreign Legion.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

About fifteen Austrians, who served in the Foreign Legion under the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN in Mexico, have arrived in New-Orleans from Mobile, the Austrian Consul at that place having paid the expenses of transportation. Mr. EIMER, Austrian Consul in New-Orleans, has cared for these unfortunate soldiers in this city, having secured board and

lodging for them, and is authorized by the Austrian Legation at Washington, to pay the expenses of forwarding them to any place in the United States where they may wish to go, or back to Austria if they desire it. More of their comrades are expected to arrive in this city, and we learn that all but two or three have expressed the desire to return to their own native land, and will leave shortly for the port of Trieste.

It was whispered about town yesterday that soon there would be a chance for adventurers and professional filibusters for employment. The soldiers of the Mexican Foreign Legion are also expecting a chance to go somewhere. We give these rumors for what they may be worth, not professing to be posted.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Letter from Fort Wallace—Interesting Details of Affairs on the Plains.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 15.

A gentleman of this city has received the following letter from the surveying party of the Union Pacific Railroad, now at Fort Wallace, which contains some valuable information from the Plains, and he has kindly allowed us to publish it:

CAMP NO. 18, FORT WALLACE, KANSAS, June 27, 1867.

John D. Perry, Esq., President:

DEAR SIR: Yesterday was rather an eventful day with us here. Our Indian troubles and alarms have culminated in a serious fight, in which, to say the least, we did not get the best of it.

Soon after sunrise an alarm was sounded at the fort, and the commandant, Lieut. HALL, sent down to our camp to inform us that the Indians had made an attack upon Pond Creek Station, three miles west, and in sight of this post, and were driving off the stock. He also sent a request to Capt. BARNITZ, who is in command of our escort, to go and try and save the stock, and drive off the Indians, for, if they were allowed to make this capture in full view of the fort with impunity, they would argue that we were too weak to resist, and would probably attack the post, or most certainly manage to capture the large amount of horses and mules now collected here. Accordingly Capt. BARNITZ started in quick pursuit and overtook the Indians about a mile and a half or two miles out, or rather they met him at that distance, for, having evidently seen him start out, they had formed in a ravine and suddenly dashed out and made a most determined charge on our cavalry, which at first gave way, but finally rallied and by dismounting were able to hold their ground but nothing more. The Indians finally went off. Their number was variously estimated at from 60 to 200. Probably the lower figure is much nearer to the mark than the other, as it was the estimate of persons not in the fight, but who had a good view of it. Their loss is not known as none of those shot fell from their horses, their custom being to strap themselves fast to their horses before going into a fight.

The number of our cavalry engaged was forty-five, and our loss was twelve men, more than one-fourth of the command—four men killed, seven wounded, and one is yet missing. The missing man is undoubtedly killed. One of the wounded men died this morning, another can live but a few hours longer, and a third is in a dangerous condition.

Our cavalry escort was about fifty strong. A few more such fights will use them up entirely, and we may expect another fight any day. Sergt. WYLLYANS, who was among the killed, was a good soldier and fought bravely. When found, his body was frightfully mutilated. He had been scalped twice and then his brains knocked out, his throat cut from ear to ear, his arms and legs cut and mangled, and his body shot full of arrows.

To give you and our other friends who are of the opinion that the present Indian troubles are not serious, an idea of their present mode of warfare, I send you a copy of a photograph taken of Sergt. W.'s body as it lay on the prairie when found. Comment is unnecessary.

The Indians are well mounted and armed, and are more than a match for our cavalry. Their horses are admirably trained, and have great endurance and speed. Nearly every man is armed with a gun, revolver and bow and arrows, and, in addition, some of them carry spears or a kind of lance. The bow and arrow are used at close quarters and with astonishing precision. Several of our men were shot with arrows that passed entirely through their bodies. Many of the Indians had long switches, which they use for driving off stock, and which they use occasionally to make the cavalry horses unmanageable. The arrow used is the heavy, long-pointed war-arrow, which, together with their guns and ammunition, is furnished by our Government. The arrows found indicate that several tribes were engaged in the fight. Their guns are of the most improved breech-loaders in use.

CAMP NO. 18, FORT WALLACE, June 29, 1867.

John D. Perry, President:

DEAR SIR: As a matter of record I send you the following statement of persons killed and wounded by the Indians, at and in the vicinity of this post, during the month of June—and the month is not yet ended:

SOLDIERS.

Sergeants—Wm. H. Dummet, Company C, Seventh Cavalry, killed; Frederick Williams, Company C, Seventh Cavalry.

Corporals—James Douglass, Company G, Seventh Cavalry, killed; James E. Ludlow, Company G, Seventh Cavalry, badly wounded.

Bugler—Charles Clark, Company G, Seventh Cavalry, killed.

Privates—Frederick A. Bacon, Company I, Seventh Cavalry, killed; Peter Brinton, Company G, Seventh Cavalry, badly wounded; John Heaney, Company L, Seventh Cavalry, badly wounded; John G. Hummond, Company G, Seventh Cavalry, badly wounded; Jacob S. Miller, Company E, Third Infantry, killed; Edward McNeilly, Company E, Third Infantry, killed; Frank Rheamer, Company G, Seventh Cavalry, killed; Hugh Riley, Company I, badly wounded; Nathan Trail, Company G, killed; Thomas Townley, Company I, wounded; Joseph Waldroff, Company E, Third Infantry, killed; Welsh, Company G, Seventh Cavalry, killed; George Gaffney, Company I, wounded; Morehouse, Company E, Third Infantry, wounded.

Corporal—John Rivers, Company I, Seventh Cavalry, wounded.

CITIZENS.

Warren Faver, killed; Thompson, killed; two men unknown, traveling east from Denver, killed; McCarty, mortally wounded; Bownell, passenger in coach bound west, killed; Mr. Blake, wounded; unknown, (another passenger,) wounded.

Making a total of fifteen killed and twelve wounded—pretty well for one locality in less than a month, in time of peace.

Most of the soldiers were killed in the two fights that have occurred here at the fort. The first occurred on the 21st, and the last on the 26th inst.

We are actually in a state of siege here, and cannot send a man or team two miles from the fort without an escort. We have no communication with the outside world, and don't know what is going on around us. The fort was considered in great and constant danger before our arrival, and even now it is not considered safe.

The last stage from the East arrived on the 25th, the one previous to that on the 13th inst. The last stage from the West arrived on the 23d, and the one before that on the 17th inst. The stage station east of here, Henshaw Springs, was attacked on the 21st, and the one west of here, Pond Creek, on the 26th. Over $100,000 worth of property belonging to the Stage Company has been taken or destroyed during the month of June, between Clark Bluff and Lake Stations, a distance of 180 miles. All this will have to be paid for by the United States.

Without being tedious, and presenting all the facts in the case, I think I have shown enough to convince any one that if this route is to be kept open it must be furnished with additional military protection; that it was very detrimental to our interests to take the troops from the Smoky Hill route to protect the Platte route, and that the interests of this (our) road and the country contiguous to our line require that these troops should be returned here at once, and even an additional force sent here. Very respectfully, W. W. WRIGHT, Chief-Engineer.

Heavy Defalcation in Albany.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 13.

In business circles likely to be acquainted with the facts in this city, it is currently rumored, says the Troy *Whig*, that Mr. JOHN F. PULLEN, of the old firm of PULLEN, VIRGIL & CO., expressmen, has proved to be a defaulter to the amount of $130,000 to the National Express Company. Capt. E. H. VIRGIL, of Troy, who is Superintendent of the National Company, was the Chairman of the Committee who discovered the defalcation.

Crops on the Pacific Coast.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 22.

The harvest, which a fortnight ago, from general rumor, was thought to be little more than half a crop, will probably be nearly a full one in most of the grain-growing counties. Such are now the reports from Napa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Yolo and Sonoma. The area planted is a fourth greater than last year, and the yield will no doubt be greater. The yield of fruit will be enormous, save in the far north, where it has suffered from late frosts. The agricultural districts were never seemingly so prosperous as at this time. New towns and settlements are springing up all over the country, and the old ones supported by the farming interest are wonderfully improving in wealth and business. Stockton, San José, Santa Clara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Chico, Healdsburgh, Napa, Santa Rosa, in this State, and Salem, Albany, Corvallis, in Oregon—all purely agricultural towns—never experienced such an era of prosperity as during the year just ended. The statements of the Marysville and Stockton Land Offices for this season show as much activity in the purchase of Government lands as the best districts in the Western States; and, what is better, most of the lands sold have gone into the hands of actual settlers. The following remarks by a letter-writer in the Stockton *Independent*, under date of June 7, will show something of the recent changes which have taken place in the valley of the San Joaquin. He says: "Leaving Stockton, I passed *via* French Camp across the plain and across the Stanislaus River to the recently famous Paradise District. To one accustomed as recently as three or four years ago to look upon the vast expanse of plain lying between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers, then in its native wildness, and untouched by the implements of the husbandman—now waving with its luxuriance of golden grain, extending over an area apparently as boundless as the sea—the sensation is like that of one in a dream. Crossing the Tuolumne River at Empire City, we take the trail for Hopeton, a quiet and hopeful village, six miles below Snelling. Every thing upon the plain would indicate a district equally as good as the Paradise District, if not better."

Speaking of the natural fertility and wants of the upper San Joaquin country in the way of development, this writer adds:

"On Mariposa Creek, the only field of grain we saw was tall, even and heavy-headed—all indications of a good yield. On the Chowchilla and Fresno Creeks but little has been put in, but enough has been done in the line of farming to demonstrate the fact of the great fertility of the soil, and the practicability of grain raising. The fertility of the district known as Four Creeks, is fast becoming known to all. Thousands of acres now in condition of swamp lands, from the annual overflows, but as easily reclaimable as the lands upon the Calaveras, only await such reclamation to become the finest gardening soil. Passing on to the south, across Tule River, Deer Creek, White River, Posey Creek and Kern River in succession, we find no diminution in fertility until we arrive at Fort Tejon, the extreme limit of the valley southward. Easy communication with the rest of the world is what is demanded. The railroad is what is going to place the whole valley, between the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevadas, in a position far surpassing in importance any other in the State."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A "century plant" is now in full bloom in Jefferson City, La. From the body of it springs up fifteen feet in the air a single stem, from which branch out clusters of flowers. The bees are reveling on their sweets. The stem appears to be still growing, new clusters forming on the top, while the lower are withering, as if the bees had extracted all their sweets, or they had performed their allotted part. The gigantic leaves of the plant curve with their great weight; some tumble to the ground, and already decay has commenced on the latter. In the Fall it will be dead, never more to spring up. Mr. TERRY put this plant on the spot some fifteen or sixteen years ago. This year it blooms, and it blooms but to die.

Mr. FRENCH, proprietor of French's Mills, about eight miles south of Schenectady, has in his possession a copper kettle, formerly the property of Gen. BURGOYNE, the famous Hessian commander, and which was taken at his surrender at Ticonderoga. The kettle weighs 1,500 pounds, is of pure copper, over one-eighth of an inch thick, ten feet in diameter, five or six feet deep, and must hold not less than ten hogsheads. It is peculiarly made of strips of copper running perpendicular and being artistically riveted together, so as to leave the inner surface perfectly smooth, while the rivets project on the outside about three-eighths of an inch. Mr. FRENCH has been offered large sums of money for it, but has refused to part with it.

ANGELINE JUDD, a woman of 35 years, at Chicago, recently married an old man named DAVID TOWNSLEY, aged 94 years. The old man had $10,000 in Government bonds, and proposed to ANGELINE if she would marry him, at his death she should have his money. She consented. After the marriage, the woman discovered that parties in Chicago who had procured the license for them had overcharged them. She called a policeman—had them arrested—and made them disgorge. This pleased the old man, who told the people who called to pay their respects to the "happy couple," that "they'd have to be pretty smart to cheat my (his) wife."

Rochester papers say that a raft of fifty or sixty thousand railroad ties was towed from Canada on Saturday by the tug *Wellington*, commanded by Capt. GEORGE MILLER, and during the severe gale on Friday night about fifteen thousand of them broke loose. The ties were from Ontario Township, and were owned by a Mr. ANDERSON, of that place, who came over with them. The loss will amount to about $6,000, unless they are recovered, of which the loser has slight hope, unless they are washed ashore at Oswego. The gale was a most severe one, and there was great danger of the complete wrecking of the tug and crew.

The Liverpool canal stable at Brockport was burned on Saturday night, 14th inst., together with 150,000 stave bolts which were piled near and which belonged to CAMPBELL & FORTUNE, of Rochester. Four horses and two mules in the stable were burned. A boy who was sleeping in the loft was severely burned. The fire originated from a hand lamp being overturned. CAMPBELL & FORTUNE's loss is about $2,000 with no insurance. They also owned the stable.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Register* speaks of two specimens of quartz containing gold, to a greater or less extent, which were taken from a tract of land in Nicholson township, on the line of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, Wyoming County. Some 1,200 acres of it, supposed to contain gold-producing quartz, has been leased by a company of gentlemen in that city, and it is their intention to work their claim with considerable force.

In Charlestown, Mass., on the 13th inst., Mr. H. F. TURNER's family, consisting of his wife, wife's brother and a domestic, were poisoned, by eating bread made of some Missouri flour which did not seem to be good when the barrel was opened. They were taken with severe vomiting, but medical aid gave them immediate relief. It is thought that some poisonous vegetable grew up with the wheat and was harvested with it. The flour will be analyzed.

At Ravenna, Ohio, a day or two since, while a lady was working in her flower garden, near her house, an owl suddenly darted down and alighted on her head, inserting its claws into her scalp, and causing the blood to flow freely over her person. The lady being badly frightened, screamed, and her son running to her assistance, found her struggling to detach the claws from her head, which she finally succeeded in doing.

One baker in Boston sells over two hundred quarts of baked beans every Sunday morning, and another disposes of a third more than that. There are probably fifty other bakers who do as large a trade, while every third family has its own good particular pot. Boston is unhappy for the week and so for all time, if it does not have its beans, (which Prof. BLOT says are quite unfit to eat,) and its fish-balls.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says that evidence shows that the fires in that city on the night of the 12th inst., were caused by incendiaries, and that it was an attempt to destroy a large part of the business portion of Concord. It is stated that as a precaution for the future the Mayor will offer a large reward for the detection of the incendiaries, and that the night police will be doubled.

A distillery was seized in Newburyport, Mass., last week, which was run by a man who was recently a Government inspector of distilleries, and by a Canadian. They seem to have manufactured both whisky and rum, as both were seized. Their means of operating were of a rude kind, and the manufactures must have been limited, probably not exceeding a half barrel a day.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal* says recent arrivals from Fort Gibson report the cholera very bad at that post, especially among the colored troops. Nearly all the whites are leaving, and it has been suggested that the town be burned to stay the ravages of the disease, though how such a course would be of benefit is not stated. Work has been generally suspended at the post.

The Colorado *Tribune* of the 9th says, notwithstanding the grasshoppers had damaged the crop in the vicinity of Denver, considerably, in some cases destroying entire fields, farmers are now generally confident that no more damage will be sustained. The wheat crops look well, though suffering in some localities from drouth.

A French pyrotechnist, who recently arrived in Chicago, for the purpose of embarking in the manufacture of fireworks, has challenged a rival dealer to a public display of fireworks at one of the city parks for a stake of $500, a committee of prominent citizens to be appointed to decide upon the best display.

The Yancton, Dacotah and Union newspapers report Gen. TERRY marching with troops by way of Fort Abercrombie and Wadsworth, *en route* to the Missouri country. He will strike the river in the vicinity of Fort Rice or Berthold.

Rochester papers say that a train due there at 8:40 Monday evening, consisting of engine, baggage car, three passenger cars and a sleeping car, which was late at Spencerville, made the distance to Rochester, ten miles, in nine minutes.

The Union Pacific Company propose to build a branch connecting Denver with the main line immediately, if Colorado can raise $600,000. They propose to make a junction fifty miles east of La Porte, about 110 miles from Denver.

At a meeting in Buffalo on the evening of the 16th inst., $200,500 was subscribed for the stock of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad, and the building of the road is declared to be now a fixed fact.

Lottery advertisements are forbidden by the laws of Maine to be published in any of the newspapers, or circulated in any way or manner to the public, under penalty of a heavy fine.

Articles of association have been filed for a Free Will Baptist College, to be located in Randolph County, Ind., with a capital of $30,000, to be free to both sexes and all races.

The Secretary of State's office of Maine shows the report of the School Committee of a plantation in Aroostook, in which each member signed "his mark."

In St. Louis during the month of June 1,474,610 passengers were carried on the street railroads, an excess of 291,870 over the same month last year.

The city, county and State taxes of Cincinnati for 1867, as compared with those of 1866, have been increased 5.80 mills, or $5 80 on every $1,000.

A bather was drowned at Atlantic City on the 16th, he having gone beyond his depth, and been carried away by the returning wave.

Gen. AUGUR was at Cheyenne on the 9th; Gens. DODGE and RAWLINGS will go as far as Salt Lake.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Wreckers engaged on the steamer *Bohemian*, which sank several years ago near Portland, frequently bring to the surface other valuables beside those of a perishable nature. The other day a large roll of silk was found, and it was only slightly damaged, having been protected by a mass of iron.

A large water spout was observed on the Susquehanna River, near Binghamton, N. Y., a few days since. It was about twenty-five feet high, and moved with a loud roaring noise. When it broke, the ground for several rods on land was deluged with water.

The camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard begins Aug. 12. The grounds are being very much enlarged, and the number of new cottages is limited only by the scarcity of workmen.

The hay crop is being harvested in Maine, and the farmers have an assurance of more than an average yield. Potatoes are looking finely and promise an abundant yield.

The steamer *Graham* recently ran from the mouth of the Yellowstone to St. Louis—2,325 miles—in five days and nine hours. That is nearly at the rate of 440 miles a day.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—TRADE PERMITS UNDER THE ACT OF JULY, 1864—THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY COULD NOT ISSUE THEM—AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

The Schooner Sea Lion and Cargo, Appellants, vs. The United States.—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court. This is an appeal from the decree of the District Court of the United States for Southern District of Florida. The vessel and cargo were captured and condemned as prize of war. The appellants seek to reverse the decree upon the ground that both were protected by a license. The validity and effect of the alleged license is the main question to be considered. Before proceeding to examine that subject, there are several other features of the case which invite remark and must not be passed by in silence. The vessel was fitted out and loaded at Mobile, which was then enemy's territory and in a state of stringent blockade. The cargo consisted of two hundred and seventy-two bales of cotton and seven barrels of turpentine. She left Mobile on the 8th of May, 1863, under the Confederate flag. She had no other. About 12 o'clock in the night of the 9th of May, and about four miles southeast from Fort Morgan, she was discovered, fired upon, stopped, seized and sent to Key West, where the decree of condemnation was subsequently pronounced. Netto was her captain and Yocum the supercargo. There were on board besides them a crew of seven men and two passengers. Certain papers were found which passed into the hands of the captors, and to which it is proper to advert. The ship's register set forth that it had been sworn by M. D. Estiava that Yocum & Hohenstein, a firm in Mobile, under the name of J. Hohenstein & Co., were the sole owners of the vessel. The shipping articles engaged the crew to navigate the vessel from Mobile to Havana. The manifest sworn to by Netto stated that the cargo was intended to be conveyed to that port. The Spanish Consul certified that the goods named in the manifest were on board and destined for Havana. The clearance, signed by the Deputy Collector, was for the same place. A letter from Oliver & Wern introduced Yocum to Brott, Davis & Shon, of New-Orleans, and expressed the hope that lively business transactions between the two houses would follow. Another letter from the same firm to Pilcher, the President of the Bank of New-Orleans, asked him to aid in Yocum's business, which it was said Yocum would explain to him. A memorandum signed by Hohenstein & Co., stating that Yocum had credit in their books for $150,000, and for $17,000, subject to a settlement between him and Hohenstein. The paper relied on as a license was also found on board, and delivered over by Yocum to the captors. After the vessel was libeled, a claim was interposed by Netto and Yocum in behalf of Brott, Davis & Shon. It is under oath, and states that they believe the vessel and cargo are the property of that firm. Yocum states that he was put in charge of the cargo by one Wern, whom he believes to be a partner of Brott, Davis & Shon. They further say that the vessel was bound in good faith to New-Orleans, there to deliver her cargo in pursuance of the license. Brott and Davis gave their affidavit in *preparatorio*. They insist upon the license and allege that it was their intention to cause the vessel and cargo to be taken to New-Orleans. They aver that they are loyal citizens, and that no enemy of the United States had any interest in the vessel or cargo. The affidavit is very full as to the procuring and transmission of the alleged license, and as to the loading of the vessel at Mobile by their agents; but it is wholly silent as to who are the owners, and does not allege the whole or any part of the ownership to be in themselves. Under the circumstances this omission can hardly be deemed accidental. It has very much the appearance of the caution of a special plea. Netto and Yocum were also examined in *preparatorio*. They repeat their belief as to the ownership, except that Netto states the turpentine to have belonged to himself and the crew. Netto also states, that after they had passed Fort Morgan Yocum told him New-Orleans was their destination, and that he would have obeyed Yocum's order to take the vessel there. Yocum testifies that he was only supercargo; that he was to receive five hundred dollars for his services, and that he had no interest in the property. He said further, that from what he had heard Wern say in Mobile, his understanding was that the vessel and cargo belonged to Brott, Davis & Shon, and Oliver and Wern. His instructions were to proceed to the mouth of the Mississippi, thence to communicate with Brott, Davis & Shon, and to await orders from them. Hubbell, one of the passengers, in his examination *in preparatorio*, says that the clearance was taken for Havana as a blind to enable the vessel to get away. Yocum told him at Mobile that she was going to New-Orleans. As evidence of Yocum's intention to take her to the blockading fleet he says that when she started the wind was so low that she could not make more than two miles an hour, and that hence it was difficult to prevail on the pilot to take her out. In regard to the important fact last mentioned the Captain and Supercargo are wholly silent. In the light of this testimony it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the vessel left Mobile with alternative purposes; one, if possible to evade the blockading fleet and make Havana, the other, if intercepted and seized, to set up the license and insist upon the pretext that she was proceeding under its authority, in good faith, to New-Orleans. As we shall not place our judgment upon this ground, it is unnecessary to further pursue the subject.

The license relied upon is as follows:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1863.

The United States military, and civil authorities at New-Orleans, permit cotton to be received here from beyond the United States military lines, and such cotton is exempt from seizure or confiscation. An order is in my hands from Major-Gen. Banks approving and directing this policy. The only condition imposed is that cotton or other produce must not be bought with specie.

All cotton and other produce brought hither from the Confederate lines by Brott, Davis & Shon, will not be interfered with in any manner, and they can ship it direct to any foreign or domestic port.

GEORGE S. DENNISON,
Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and Acting Collector of Customs.

[Approved] D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.

The effect of this paper depends upon the authority under which it was issued. The fifth section of the act of July 13, 1864, authorized the President to proclaim any State or part of a State in a condition of insurrection, and it declared that thereupon all commercial intercourse between that territory and the citizens of the rest of the United States should cease and be unlawful so long as the condition of hostility should continue, and that all goods and merchandise coming from such territory into other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such territory by land or water, and the vessel or vehicle conveying them, or conveying persons to or from such territory, should be forfeited to the United States; "Provided, however, that the President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection, in such articles, and for such time, and by such persons as he, in his discretion, may think most conducive to the public interest; and such intercourse, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is no other statutory provision bearing upon the subject material to be considered. On the 16th day of August, 1861, the President issued his proclamation declaring the inhabitants of the rebel States, including Alabama, to be in a state of insurrection. On the 28th of the same month the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the provisions of the act referred to, issued a series of regulations upon the subject of commercial intercourse with these States. These regulations continued in force until the 31st of March, 1863, when a new series was issued by the same authority. The former were in force when the alleged license bears date; the latter when the vessel and cargo left Mobile, and when they were captured. It is unnecessary to analyze them. It is sufficient to remark that they contain nothing which affords the slightest pretext for issuing such a paper. It is in conflict with rules and requirements contained in both of them. It finds no warrant in the statute. The statute prescribes that the President shall license the trade. The only function of the Secretary was to establish the rules by which it should be regulated, when thus permitted. The order of Gen. Banks is not produced. If it were as comprehensive as the special agent assumed it to be, it covered shipments to New-Orleans from Wilmington, Charleston and all other points in the rebel States. It embraced merchandise, coming alike from places within and places beyond his military lines. With respect to the latter it is clearly void. The President only could grant such a license. Mobile was then in possession of the enemy. The vessel and cargo bore the stamp of the enemy property. The paper relied upon was a nullity and gave them no protection. They were as much liable to capture and condemnation as any other vessel or cargo leaving a blockaded port and coming within reach of a blockading vessel.

The decree below was rightly rendered, and it is affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Miller.

IMPORTANT CASE OF DAMAGES—NOVEL MODE OF TRIAL.

William J. Decker and Charles Brown vs. William P. Williams.—The plaintiffs were lately ship-joiners under the firm of Decker & Brown, in this City. They commenced a suit against the defendant, Williams, to recover $6,875 damages under these circumstances: It appears that in March, 1863, the defendant was building two steamships which were subsequently incorporated in the line of the Neptune Steamship Company. Van Deusen & Co. were the shipwrights, Roach the engine-builder. The defendant entered into a contract with the plaintiffs whereby the latter agreed to do the joiner-work for those two vessels for $30,000, payable as follows: $1,000 on the first Saturday in May, 1863, and $1,000 on each and every Saturday thereafter up to and including August 29, 1863, the balance to be paid on the satisfactory completion of the work.

The contract contained this clause:

"The party of the first part (*i.e.*, Decker & Brown,) further agrees that the said joiner work shall progress as fast as the condition of the said steamers will admit, and that they shall not be detained or retarded in their completion by any delay on their part in carrying out this agreement."

It appeared also that the defendant had a contract with the shipwrights, whereby the latter agreed to have their work done by the 1st of July, 1863; also with the engine builder, who undertook to have it done, so as not to interfere with the joiners, by the 12th of August, 1863.

On the trial the plaintiffs claimed that, through the various acts of the defendant, and of his contractors, they were retarded in the performance of their work so that they were delayed thirteen months beyond a reasonable time. That owing to the advances in the cost of the labor and material from the time at which the contract should have been completed up to the time when it was actually finished caused an outlay by the plaintiffs of $6,875 in excess of the contract price; to recover this amount they instituted the suit.

The defendant answered by a denial that any of this delay arose through any fault of his. He pressed the work on to a completion as fast as possible, and laid all the fault on the engine builder, with this exception, viz: he alleged and offered to prove that at the time the contract was made, and for and during all the time of its completion, the United States Government being engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, employed and used nearly all the shipyards in the country for its requirements in the construction of vessels of war. This evidence counsel for the plaintiffs objected to as incompetent to excuse performance on the part of the defence. Counsel for the defence argued very strenuously in favor of its admission. The Court, however, ruled out the testimony.

The trial was commenced before a jury, but after a day had been spent in trying it, it was ascertained that the investigation of the particulars of the plaintiff's claim would take too much time, and then it was agreed that the jury should be withdrawn and the trial concluded before the Judge, and in case he determined that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, a reference should be had to prove damages.

On that stipulation the cause was finished before Judge Miller, and he took the papers for consideration. Yesterday morning the Judge delivered the following opinion:

"I think that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment in this action, and in accordance with the stipulation entered into by counsel at the Circuit, it is referred to ascertain, determine and report the amount of damages which the plaintiffs have sustained."

D. & T. McMahon for plaintiffs; Lockwood & Crosby and J. M. Van Cott for defendant.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Burstenbinder *vs.* Deveau; motion denied but bail reduced to $20,000. Hanson *vs.* Hubbard; motion denied with liberty to renew. See opinion. Lippmann *vs.* Jacobs; motion denied, but without prejudice to a renewal of it, if the defendant be so advised, and with liberty to defendant to have the bail mitigated to $400 if he does not renew—$10 costs to abide event, to plaintiff. See opinion. Heywood *vs.* Lestrade; witness ordered to attend on 23d of July at 10:30 A. M. See opinion. Catharine Hoch *vs.* George Hoch; limited divorce granted to plaintiff, together with the custody of the children, and $130 a month alimony.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19, 1867.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅝	200 Adams Ex. Co.	72
3,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109⅛	6 Amer. Ex.	69
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	109	20 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℔cp	16½
5,000 do	109⅛	25 Mer. U. Ex. 25pcpd	11½
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	109¼	50 U. S. Ex. Co.	73
10,000 do	109½	100 Canton Co.	48½
12,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, N. Issue	108	300 Cen. Coal	49
25,000 do	108	300 Butler Coal	20
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102	100 Wilksbarre Coal	39½
10,000 do	102¼	100 Cum. Coal Pr.	38½
7,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d Series	107½	100 West. U. Tel.	47¾
1,000 N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...Reg.	105⅛	200 do	47⅞
15,000 Tenn. 6s. New	66½	1100 do	48
5,000 do	66	500 do 2d call	48⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s x-c	68¾	100 Mariposa Pr.	23½
1,000 Virginia 6s, new	50	200 Bos. Water P.	22¾
1,000 N. Car. 6s x-c	56½	100 do	22⅝
4,000 do	56	200 Pacific Mail	144¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	79	33 do	144
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	102½	100 N. Y. Central	106¾
4,000 Jer. City W. L.	93	100 do 2d call	106½
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	26⅛	580 Erie Railroad	71
10,000 do b30	26¼	100 do b30	71
4,000 Erie 1st M.	103½	100 do s10	70⅞
3,000 Hud. R. 2d S.F.B.	102½	200 do	70⅞
1,000 Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs	113	100 do 2d call	70⅝
1,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	78	200 Hud. Riv. R.	115
2,000 Alt. & T.H. 2d Pr	83½	5 N. Y. & N. H. R.	119
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	90	25 Reading R.	104¾
7,000 Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	50	100 Mich. Cen.	110
5,000 C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bs	82½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅜
2,000 C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	97	400 Clev. & Pitts.	92
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	88	200 do	91½
2,000 C. & N. W. E. Bs.	94½	200 do	89
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M	85½	100 do	89¾
2,000 Troy, S.&R. 1st. m	97	100 Chi. & N. W.	45¼
50 Phenix Bank	105	500 do	45⅛
65 Ocean Bank	103	15 do	44¾
15 Bank of N. Ame.	105½	200 do 2d call	45
6 Bk. of Comm'tn	105	500 Chic. & N. W. Prf.	70⅞
10 Fourth National	105½	300 Cleve. & Tol.	121
20 Ninth Nat. Bank	106	305 Chic. & R. I.	98¾
10 Wells & F Ex.	67	200 do	98⅞
100 do	66¾	200 do b30	99
100 do	66¼	1200 do	99
		200 Mil. & St. P. R.	46¼
		100 do	46¾
		20 do	46
		300 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63
		500 do 2d call	62½
		400 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	102
		22 do	101⅜
		200 do	102
		200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	21
		100 Chi. & G. E. R.	10

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C.	109	200 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	144½
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110¼	200 West. U. Tel.	48½
10,000 do	110½	300 do	48⅝
11,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109	600 N. Y. Cen.	106¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅜	200 Erie R.	71⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	108⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R.	116½
20,000 U.S.5s,10-40s.R.	102	500 M. S. & N. I.	79⅛
2,000 Missouri 6s	102	100 do b30	79¼
5,000 N. Car 6s x-c	56¼	200 Clev. & Pitts.	91
50,000 do s10	56	200 do b10	91
100 Adams Ex	71	200 do b30	91
100 Amer. Ex	68½	100 Chi. & N. W.	44⅞
300 Wells Fargo Ex	66¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	99½
100 do	66	250 do	99¼
50 Mer. U. Ex. 25 ℔ cent. paid	12	100 do	100
		500 Mil. & St. P. R.	47
		300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63
		10 Chi. & Alton R.	114
		10 P., Ft. W. & C.	102
		100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	83

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M.C.	26⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63½
100 Wells Fargo Ex.	67	200 do	63¼
100 Adams Ex. Co.	72⅝	400 do	63
100 do	72½	300 M. So. & N.	79⅝
100 Mar. Min. Pr. b10	23½	200 Butler Coal	19¾
100 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	144⅜	1200 Cleve. & Pitts.	92½
800 West. U. Tel.	47¾	200 do b10	92⅝
300 do	47⅞	600 do b3	92¾
100 do b30	48	200 Chic., R. I. & P.	98¾
100 do c	47⅞	600 Chi. & N. W	45¼
602 N. Y. Cen.	106¾	300 do	45¼
200 Erie R.	71⅛	100 do b15	45½
200 do	71¼	200 do c	45⅜
400 do s3	71⅛	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	71
200 Reading R.	104⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Canton Co.	48½	400 Reading R.	104¼
100 do	48⅜	200 do b30	104¼
100 do b30	48½	200 do	104⅛
100 Boston W. P.	22½	6 Harlem R.	115
100 Cum. Coal	38½	10 do	114
100 Wells, F. & Co. Ex	66¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63
100 Adams Ex. Co.	71⅜	200 M. S. & N. I.	79½
000 Mar. Pref.	23¼	100 Clev. & Pitts.	90⅞
100 Pacific Mail	144⅝	200 do c	90¾
300 West. U. Tel.	48⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	121
200 do	48½	1200 Chi., R. I. & P.	99½
200 N. Y. Cen.	106¾	300 do c	99½
200 do b3	106⅞	100 do s4	99⅜
100 do c	106¾	200 do	99⅜
200 Erie R.	71	100 do b5	99⅛
2100 do	71⅛	1300 Chic. & N. W.	45
400 do c	71⅛	200 do b10	45⅛
200 do b15	71¼	200 do c	45
200 do s10	71⅛	800 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70¾
300 do b3	71¼	200 do b3	70⅞
200 do b5	71⅛	200 do c	70¾
500 Hudson R.	116	500 do	70⅞
100 do	115⅞	300 do c3	70¾
200 do b3	116	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	102¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Wells, Fargo & Co. E	66¼	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63
200 Mar. Min. Pf.	23	100 do b10	63
100 N. Y. Cen. b3	106¾	400 C., R. I & P.	99½
100 do	106⅝	200 do	99⅜
300 Erie R.	70⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	79
100 Hud. R. R.	116½	200 Cleve. & Pitts. b4	90¾
200 West. U. Tel.	48⅝	200 Chic & N. W.	44⅞
100 do b15	48¾	500 Chic. & N. W. P.	70⅞
200 Reading. R. b10	104¼	200 do b3	70½

FRIDAY, July 19—P. M.

The Gold Room fluctuated on the sales to-day, 140@139⅞@140⅛@139⅞ ℔ cent. The export demand for Saturday's steamers up to 3 o'clock amounted, as far as we are advised, to $1,345,000. The later engagements, before all the steamers sail, may increase the sum total to about $1,600,000, but the outside figure will fall short quite considerably of the previous estimate of the Gold Room. This fact no doubt partially influenced the decline of ⅛ ℔ cent. in Gold after 2 o'clock. Exchange on London is quoted 110⅛@¼ for 60-day and 110⅝@110¾ for short sight Bills, standard drawers. Money keeps quite abundant to the Brokers at from 4 to 6 ℔ cent. on call, and large balances were carried over this afternoon without employment at any rate. The Public Funds improved on this extra ease in Money, and at the close of the day were generally ⅛ ℔ cent. better than on Thursday.

On the Railway list at the Stock Exchange the chief interest was again in Erie. The sales ranged 71⅛@70⅞@71⅛@70⅞ ℔ cent. The stock was not seriously affected by the attempt made to break the accord between the trunk lines and thus create a general railway fight, as noticed yesterday, nor was it materially advanced when it became known that the desperate purpose in this direction had failed. It was regarded as a weak invention to depress the Stock at most, and neither railway fights nor short receipts will, as the case now looks, defeat the reform in the management in October. The other New-York roads were: 2 ℔ cent. higher on Hudson, 3 ℔ cent. higher on Harlem, and steady on New-York Central. On the Western list, Rock Island advanced within a fraction of par, Pittsburgh suddenly fell to 90⅞ ℔ cent., and the Northwest Stocks ranged very near the last sales of Thursday; Michigan Southern weaker.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Public Funds were firm; Gold weak; the Miscellaneous Stocks higher on Western Telegraph, and the Railways generally steady:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102⅛	N. West Pref.	70⅞	70⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111⅝	Rock Island	98⅞	99⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	108⅛	Fort Wayne	102⅜	102¼
N. Y. Central	106⅜	106⅝	W. U. Telegraph	47⅞	48⅜
Erie	71⅛	70⅞	Cumberland	38½	38⅜
Hudson	114⅝	116½	Mariposa, Pref.	23½	23
Reading	104⅜	104⅛	St. Paul Pref.	62⅞	63
Mich. Southern	79⅝	79	Toledo&Wabash	49½	49
Pittsburgh	92⅛	91	American Gold	139⅞	139⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅜	66⅛	Bills on London	110⅝	110⅝
Northwest	45⅜	44⅝			

The following bids were made to-day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	109¾	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1871	117
500 & 1,000, '81	110	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1874	108¼
5 20, reg., 1862	108¾	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	109
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅝	End. cou., 1874	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅞	10-40 reg.	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¾
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107½
5-20 c., 1867	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107½
5 ℔ cent. reg'd. 1871	116½	7 3-10 3d series	107½

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c. 1870	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	68½
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Virginia 6s, x-c	52
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds.	50
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Georgia 6s	71
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	83
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100¼	North Car. 6s	67
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878	100⅛	North Carolina ex c.	56¼
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	North Carolina n. bds.	56½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1876	85	Missouri 6s	102
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	99½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Illinois all 6s	99	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	102½
Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1868	97½	California 7s	124
Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878	97	Connecticut 6s	98
Mich. 7 ℔ c. War l'n.	97		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	122	Irving	104½
Manhattan	136	Metropolitan	128½
Merchants'	115	Market	110½
Mechanics'	114	Nassau	106
America	136½	Shoe and Leather	109
Phenix	105	Continental	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	St. Nicholas	107
Commerce	116½	Marine	140
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
Ocean	103	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Chatham	135	Central National	105
Bank of the Repub.	117	Fourth National	105½
Bank of North Am'a.	105	Ninth National	106
Hanover	112	Tenth National	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94½	Con. 7 ℔ c. ex. bonds	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Con. 7 ℔ c. 1st M.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	106	Lack & W Bds.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	108	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	92½
Erie 1st mort., 1867	103⅝	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	86½	Chi. & R. I. Con. mort.	90
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	104	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Har. 3d. M. & S.F., '68	97½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85½
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	107	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	113	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90	Chi. & A. S.F. 1st mort	100
N. Ind. Goshen Line. 68	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	96½	Peninsula R. R. bonds.	74
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	98½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	113	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Alton & T.H. 2d M. Inc.	77	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	45
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	82½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $311,000; Gold Notes, $90,000; total receipts, $1,600,483 52; total payments, $3,145,268 47; balance, $128,820,851 02.

The following are the 1st of July quarterly figures of the Banks of the City of New-York, including the Local Banks, and also the few small National and Local not embraced in the weekly Clearing-house Report. For reference we add the April quarterly figures:

	July 1, 1867.	April 1, 1867.
Capital stock	$84,772,200	$84,797,200
Undivided profits	27,467,044	26,414 658
Circulation	35,161,758	35,438,055
Due banks	61,934,324	60,914,473
Due depositors	145,172,066	139,049,939
Other Dues	2,178,019	245,582
Totals	$356,546,191	$345,959,945
Loans and discounts	170,157,752	176,160,742
Stocks and bonds	75,109,670	74,486,485
Real estate	6,642,011	6,034,080
Due from banks	13,774,349	12,101,664
Cash items	5,081,069	2,672,024
Gold and gold notes	9,048,077	8,621,506
Other legal tenders	76,633,374	65,061,822
Overdrafts	130,859	221,612
Totals	$356,546,191	$345,959,945

We understand that two or more of the Brokers were victimized to-day by altered checks drawn by the rogue himself on the Seventh Ward Bank and regularly certified for *hundreds* of dollars, but subsequently altered into *thousands* in his own hand writing. In one case a $1,200 check was successfully paid in exchange for Gold or Government Stocks for $12,000; in another $600 for $6,000. The Police are on the track of the rascal, whose name, according to the account which he opened in the Bank is SANDFORD OR STANFORD. His successful swindling to-day was due, in part to the fact that he had previously made several "deals" with the same Brokers for good checks on the same Bank.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,320,641. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	367	$161,417	1,059	$445,185	347	$147,005
Man. of Cotton	687	221,503	165	47,262	139	44,778
Man. of Silk	179	132,628	68	55,889	96	48,787
Man. of Flax	416	97,329	203	48,593	163	31,186
Miscellaneous	129	43,463	170	37,372	1,532	38,542
Total	1,778	$686,340	1,665	$634,301	2,277	$309,998
		634,301				686,340
Total entered		$1,320,641	Total marketed			$996,338

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 19, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 3,748 bbls. Flour, 151 bags Corn Meal, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 193,424 bushels Corn, 10,1000 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 50 pkgs. Cut Meats, 2,134 bbls. Petroleum, and 911 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $8 75@$8 81¼ for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is steady, but inactive.

CANDLES—Are in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Is stiffly held, but is without animation. We quote Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@19¼c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at full prices. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@27¼c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 2,400 bales, against receipts of 410 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,531
Receipts last week	4,915
Receipts preceding week	9,462
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	390,878
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	617,984
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	331,113
Exports since Sept. 1	452,400
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	80,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,839,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,507,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	167,000

Prices of Cotton in New-York—Liverpool Classification.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	21	21	21	21
Good Ordinary	22	22	22	22
Low Middling	24½	24½	24½	25½
Middling	26½	26½	26½	27½
Strict Middling	27½	27½	27½	28½
Good Middling	28½	28½	29½	30½

FISH—The demand has been limited for most kinds at essentially unaltered prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved demand prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, chiefly for fresh ground, which was less freely offered and which closed in favor of sellers. Old stock has been heavy, lower and irregular. Some foreign purchases of sour and inferior old flour were reported, amounting, in all, to about 3,000 bbls., bought mainly for export to Liverpool and Glasgow. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$8 35; very poor to good Extra State at $8 25@$10 25; good to choice do. do. at $10 25@$11 50 round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$11 35 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$8 35
Extra State	8 25	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 30	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 25	@11 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 35	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@18 50

Southern Flour continues in limited request, sales have been reported of 340 bbls., at $9 50@$11 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 30@$17 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $10 75@$14 50 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at from $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 870 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 80@$5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 420 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,300 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$15 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with more firmness, especially for desirable lots of new, which have been in more demand for milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,850 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $2 25@$2 30; poor No. 3 Spring at about $1 75; amber Jersey at $2 70@$2 75; new red and amber Southern at $2 50@$2 79, as extremes; new white Southern at $2 75@$2 85; and white California at $2 70@$2 75 ℔ bushel. Corn has been unsettled. The offerings have been more liberal, but have consisted mainly of inferior and unsound lots, which have not been in much request, and which have been depressed in price. Sound lots have been scarce and wanted at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 148,000 bushels, at $1 03@$1 09 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western; $1 10 for nearly pure Yellow do.; 90c.@$1 02 for unsound and damp, and $1 10@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western and Southern; $1 01@$1 05 for kiln-dried Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull but steady. Sales 3,200 bush. at $1 65@$1 67 for State, and $1 53@$1 55 for Canada. Barley continues quite nominal. Barley Malt is unaltered. Oats are in light supply and fair request, including New Western at from 82c.@93c. for the whole range; poor to prime State at 92c.@93c. ℔ bushel; sales 31,000 bushels.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in demand at steady rates.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1@$1 05 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 35 @$1 65 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at $1@$1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive but firm, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet at previous prices.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in, but have been quoted firm.

LATHS—Have been steady in price on a moderate trade.

LEATHER—Sole has been in pretty fair request and steady, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—The demand has been quite moderate for the leading kinds, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $42@$44; Scotch Pig, $41@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅝c.@6¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 24½c.@24¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¼c.@26½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@11½c.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request and less buoyant in price, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 34c.@53c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@60c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 37½; Resin at $3 50@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$6; Pitch, $4 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 67c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 29@$1 34 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good request, especially refined in bond, which has been most in favor. We quote at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 14c.@15c. for do., in bulk; 30c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c.@44c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, closing heavily. Sales since our last of 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $22 75@$23 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 80 cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75 for Prime, and $22 25@$22 50 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 10½c.@11c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 310 pkgs. Bacon continues scarce and wanted. Lard has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 930 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11⅞c.@13½c., ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams rule quite nominal. Butter is in moderate demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 13c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 7c.@14½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℔ lb.	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins Light Colored, ℔ lb.		@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℔ lb.	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	13	@14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	14	@14½
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	12	@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	12	@12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	7	@ 9

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in, including Carolina at $11 50@$12 50, and Rangoon at $9 25@$9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quite dull at irregular prices.

SKINS—Have been inactive at about previous figure.

SOAP—Has been in fair request since our last, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quite firm and moderately inquired for; sales since our last, 1,185 hhds. Cuba, &c., 11½c.@13⅞c., and 470 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 68,000 lbs. at 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 95,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c., also, 45,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been steady and in demand.

TOBACCO—Kentucky continues very active; sales 730 hhds. Kentucky at 4c.@16c., and 120 cases Ohio Seed at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quite dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 3d. ℔ bushel; 400 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 3d.; 40 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 4s. 6d.; 300 bbls. Resin on private terms, and 200 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s. For London, 7,500 bushels Corn on private terms; also, by steamer, 350 boxes Bacon, 2,000 boxes Cheese, and 50 tons measurement goods, at 35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 200 bbls. to fill up, at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 19, 1867.

MEATS.

Trade is very tame in this line. Choice Meats are quoted rather firmer. As a rule, however, values have varied very little during the week.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb.	$ 25	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℔ lb.	15	@	23
Beef, round, ℔ lb.	18	@	22
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb.	20	@	25
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb.	28	@	38
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb.	25	@	30
Beef, coarse cuts, ℔ lb.	12	@	18
Beef, corned, ℔ lb.	15	@	25
Beef, smoked, ℔ lb.	26	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1	50
Lamb, Spring, ℔ lb.	20	@	30
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℔ lb.	16	@	25
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℔ lb.	10	@	15
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb.	20	@	25
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@4	00
Pork, joints, ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Pork steaks, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Pork, corned, ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Bacon, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
Hams, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Veal, hind-quarters, ℔ lb.	18	@	25
Veal, fore-quarters, ℔ lb.	10	@	15
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb.	28	@	33
Veal, fillets, ℔ lb.	28	@	30
Veal, loins, ℔ lb.	20	@	28
Sausages, country made, ℔ lb.	17	@	20
Lard, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
Suet, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Haslets, each	5	@	10
Hearts, each	25	@	50
Sweet Breads ℔ dozen	2 50	@4	00
Tripe, ℔ lb.	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

A very moderate business has been transacted in this department, at essentially unaltered figures. Snipe are in market in small lots. Otherwise, the assortment remains as it was on last Friday.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ordinary to choice, ℔ lb.	25	@	45
Chickens, broiling, ℔ pair	1 00	@1	50
Ducks, ℔ lb.	25	@	30
Geese, each	1 75	@2	50
Pigeons, squab, ℔ pair	75	@1	00
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	3 50	@4	00
Snipe, yellow legs, ℔ dozen	2 50	@3	00
Snipe, ox eyes, ℔ dozen	70	@	75
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	23	@	28

FISH.

The demand, which has been limited during most of the week, improved decidedly this forenoon. Some changes have occurred in prices, but they have not been important, as a rule. Salmon are in fair supply again, and are cheaper than they were some days since.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, ℔ lb.	$ 15	@	20
Blackfish, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Bluefish, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Cod, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Codfish, steak, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Cod, dried, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
Flounders, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Haddock, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Halibut, ℔ lb.	20	@	25
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
Herrings, smoked, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
King Fish, ℔ lb.	20	@	25
Lobsters, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Mackerel, fresh, each	15	@	30
Mackerel, Spanish, ℔ lb.	75	@	80
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Oysters, ℔ 100	75	@2	75
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 75	@2	50
Porgies, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Salmon, fresh, ℔ lb.	25	@	35
Salmon, smoked, ℔ lb.	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb.	23	@	28
Sheepshead	20	@	25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Sturgeon, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Trout, ℔ lb.	75	@1	00
Weakfish, ℔ lb.	12	@	15

VEGETABLES.

A fair trade is reported by the leading dealers in most kinds of fresh stock, prices of which generally favor purchasers, under liberal supplies.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beans, string, ℔ half peck	30	@	40
Beets, ℔ dozen	50	@1	00
Cabbages, each	10	@	18
Carrots, ℔ dozen bunches	40	@	50
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	50
Cucumbers, each	4	@	6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	22	@	25
Horse-Radish, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Lettuce, ℔ head	4	@	5
Leeks, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Mint, ℔ bunch	1	@	3
Onions, ℔ peck	45	@	50
Onions, ℔ quart	6	@	8
Onions, ℔ bunch	7	@	10
Parsley, ℔ bunch	4	@	5
Peas, green, ℔ half-peck	20	@	25
Peas, shelled, ℔ quart	25	@	—
Peppers, ℔ bunch	6	@	10
Potatoes, new, ℔ bbl.	4 00	@5	50
Potatoes, new, ℔ peck	55	@	68
Radishes, ℔ bunch	2	@	3
Rhubarb, ℔ bunch	10	@	—
Sage and Thyme, ℔ bunch	3	@	5
Squashes, each	8	@	15
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	15	@	25
Turnips, new, ℔ bunch	6	@	10

FRUIT.

There has been less activity, even in new domestic varieties, though, in the instance of all seasonable articles, prices have tended downward.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ℔ lb.	$ 40	@	50
Apples, ℔ half peck	50	@	75
Bananas, ℔ dozen	25	@1	25
Blackberries, ℔ quart	15	@	25
Cherries, ℔ lb.	10	@	20
Cocoanuts, each	8	@	10
Cranberries, ℔ quart	35	@	40
Currants, new, ℔ lb.	10	@	15
Currants, Zante, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
Dates, ℔ lb.	15	@	30
Figs, ℔ lb.	25	@	35
Gooseberries, ℔ quart	12	@	18
Hazel Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	10
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	18	@	25
Lemons, ℔ doz.	15	@	38
Melons, each	15	@	75
Oranges, ℔ doz.	10	@	75
Peaches, ℔ quart	35	@	75
Plums, ℔ quart	25	@	37
Pine Apples, each	18	@	62
Raisins, ℔ lb.	15	@	25
Raspberries, ℔ basket	10	@	15
Strawberries, ℔ quart	25	@	37½
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	20	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Eggs are much dearer, and are less active. The supply of really sound, fresh Eggs is quite moderate. Butter and Cheese are about steady, with a slow sale reported for them.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, good to choice new, ℔ lb.	$ 28	@	33
Butter, fair to good ℔ lb.	23	@	28
Butter, cooking, ℔ lb.	15	@	23
Cheese, ℔ lb.	16	@	22
Eggs, selected, ℔ doz.	34	@	36
Honey, White Clover, ℔ can	75	@1	00
Honey, White Clover, ℔ bottle	30	@	35
Honey, Comb, ℔ lb.	40	@	50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$5 75	@ 7	00
Coffee, Green, ℔ lb.	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℔ lb.	35	@	52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℔ lb.	30	@	50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℔ lb.	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ℔ bbl.	14 00	@19	50
Flour, Family, ℔ 25 lb. bags	2 25	@ 2	87
Meal, Corn, ℔ 7 lb. bags	30	@	35
Meal, Oat, ℔ lb.	6	@	8
Milk, ℔ quart	8	@	10
Molasses, ℔ gallon	70	@1	25
Rice, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Soap, by the box, ℔ lb.	8½	@	11½
Sugar, Brown and light, ℔ lb.	13½	@	16
Sugar, refined, ℔ lb.	16	@	19
Syrup, ℔ gallon	1 00	@1	75
Teas, English Breakfast, ℔ lb.	75	@1	25
Teas, Green, ℔ lb.	90	@2	00
Teas, Mixed, ℔ lb.	65	@1	10

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, who understands meats, pastry and desserts of all kinds; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 131 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 9 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WIDOW a situation to do housework, or cook, wash and iron in the City or country, with her son, aged 5 years; she will work for low wages. Call or address WIDOW, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soup and game; no objections to a first-class boarding-house or to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 East 11th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; will assist in washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS in a private family; no objections to country for Summer season. Apply at No. 233 East 46th-st., for two days. Ring fourth-floor bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress; would not object to a short distance in the country. Call for one day at No. 107 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as general houseworker; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

AN INTELLIGENT, MIDDLE AGED English woman, without incumbrance, who is fully competent, desires a position as companion or nurse to an invalid; has no objection to travel. Address H. J., Box No. 102 Times Office.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 105 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate, to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness, carriages; also gardening; is honest, sober, industrious and reliable; three years in last place; City references. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, with first-class references, a situation; understands his business; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Call or address No. 141 Nassau-st., Room No. 13. Inquire for JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED gardener; is thoroughly competent in every respect; no objection to the care of horse or cow; best of reference from last employer. Address T. K., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; has been driving in the City for the last sixteen years; can furnish the best of reference. Call or address John Coun, harnessmaker, No. 1,309 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business and who can produce the best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 220 Times Office, or P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; wife as cook if required; town or country. Apply until Tuesday to F. C., 8 North Moore-st., near West Broadway.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—A YOUNG man of experience would undertake the management of estates, or charge of property of parties going to Europe, collection of rents, &c. Address D. M. S., Box No. 130 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE as local or traveling salesman; has good trade; good reference given. Call or address SALESMAN, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 11.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY ENGAGED in buying hosiery and furnishing goods in Europe wishes a position in some business house, either in that capacity or any other in which he could be useful; salary moderate. Address F. G., Box No. 113 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS (MALE AND FEMALE) for a good thing to sell; $50 to $80 per week sure; no risk; see the profits—$50 from $6; send two stamps for papers, or 25 cents for sample. Address E. W. CHAPPELL, Box No. 4,781 Post-office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; wages $20 per month and board. Call, with references, between 10 and 12. FOWLER & LAURANCE, No. 470 Broadway.

WANTED—IN THE HOSIERY STOCK OF A large jobbing house, a stout, active youth, to learn the business; salary first year $150. Address G., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—TWO FARM HANDS TO GO TO Orange County, N. Y.; wages from $10 to $12 per month, and board; none but English or German hands need apply, at No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK; must have good recommendations; wages no object. Address Captain DICK, Queen's Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply, with good City references, at No. 66 West 47th-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY competent and reliable party, of unquestioned honesty and steady habits, may find a permanent situation at $1,000 to $1,200 salary, by addressing with references and particulars of qualification, THOMAS, Box No. 115 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, LADY OF LYONS.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FAZIO; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE, and THE LOVE-CHASE. Leading character by Julia Dean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, NICK WHIFFLES AND HIS DOG CALAMITY, NEW-YORK FIREMEN, and RIVAL DUTCHMAN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MY WIFE POLLY and ONLY A CENT. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 500,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, MATINEE.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our advices from Florence are of very grave import. GARIBALDI yesterday announced to a large public meeting, at Pistoia, a city a few miles north of the Capital of Italy, that the time had arrived for the liberation of Rome from Papal tyranny, and for the restoration to that city of her ancient freedom.

A later dispatch, from London, mentions a report that hostilities have actually taken place between the Garibaldians and the Italian soldiers.

The Empress EUGENIE, of France, is about to visit the Queen of England.

Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is on a visit to Edinburgh. He has been presented with the freedom of the city.

CONGRESS.

On the assembling of the Senate yesterday, a message was received from the House, announcing the action of that body on the bill of the Senate to further secure equal rights in the District of Columbia. The amendment was concurred in, with an amendment authorizing the Criminal Court to draw grand and petit jurors for the June Term of that Court. The House resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payments on certain cotton claims adjudicated in the Court of Claims until further ordered by Congress, was taken up and discussed. Pending the debate the Senate went into Executive Session. When the doors were reopened a resolution sympathizing with the Cretans in their struggle for liberty was passed. A recess for one hour was taken at 1:30 o'clock. On reassembling, Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to strike out the words "free white person" from the naturalization laws, and spoke in favor of his proposition. After debate, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate then went into Executive Session. When the doors were again opened the message of the President vetoing the Reconstruction Bill, recently passed, was received and read. Mr. TRUMBULL made some severe remarks, but being interrupted by calls of "question" the question was put and the bill passed over the veto, by a vote of yeas 30, nays 6, absent or not voting 17. The veto of the Reconstruction Appropriation Bill was then considered, the bill passing by a vote of 32 yeas, to 4 nays. The question of adjournment coming up, Mr. SUMNER declared that so long as the present Executive occupied the position of President it was the duty of Congress to continue in permanent session, to operate as a check upon him. After considerable debate, a proposition to adjourn at 3 P. M. to-day, until the first Monday in December was agreed to. This was a substitute for the House proposition, which named the 13th of November, as the day for reassembling. The bill to repeal the act prohibiting the President or Secretary of the Interior making treaties with Indians having passed the House was agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. BARNES, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement of the amount of revenue received from the tax on whisky during the last fiscal year. Also the amount expended in prosecuting offenders against the law, the quantity of whisky seized, and the amount of fines collected. Mr. JUDD offered a preamble and resolution reciting that about a year since a stone, commemorating the virtues of Mr. LINCOLN, had been transmitted by the people of Rome to the President of the United States, bearing a beautiful Latin inscription, and stated that the stone had been left among the rubbish at the White House, and directing that it be sent to the House, that it may have a fitting place in the National Capitol. The resolution was adopted. On motion of Mr. BUTLER, the Committee on Assassination of the President was authorized to conduct the investigation by such sub-committees as the Committee may appoint, and at such places as may be convenient, with the authority to administer oaths. On motion of Mr. LINCOLN, a select committee of five was appointed to investigate the workings of the Paymaster-General's office and all transactions connected with the pay department, with a view to detecting errors and frauds therein, with power to employ clerk and stenographer, send for persons and papers, &c. Mr. BRIGGS introduced a preamble and resolution regarding the petitions of certain Southern States for assistance in reconstructing the Mississippi levees, indicated that when those river States were restored to the Union they might hope for assistance. After discussion, the resolution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The President's message vetoing the Reconstruction Bill having been received and read, a debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. BOUTWELL, BUTLER, RANDALL, BOYER, STEVENS of Pennsylvania, WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania, PRUYN and WILSON. The House then, at 4 o'clock, proceeded to vote on the bill, and it was passed over the veto by the constitutional two-thirds majority. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Surratt trial was continued yesterday. Mr. BRADLEY explained that witnesses for the defence who were expected from Canada had not arrived. The defence made another attempt to introduce the register of the Webster House, at Canandaigua, to show that SURRATT was there on April 15, 1865, but Judge FISHER ruled that it was not admissible. Some further argument followed regarding evidence already submitted, when the Court ruled that the defence must close its testimony at that sitting if it had to be done by candle-light. Shortly afterward the Court adjourned, and the summing up will be immediately entered upon at the next sitting.

The President yesterday sent a message to the House vetoing the Reconstruction Bill. He complains of the power vested in the commanders of the military districts, and says that they have more power, executive, civil and military, than is conferred upon the President, who is elected by the people, and not appointed by an individual. He concludes by saying: "The remedy is in the hands of the people, and is to be found in the ballot, and it is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud, overawed by military power, or neglected from apathy on their part. With an abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed heel of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution be restored."

Advices from New-Orleans state that Mme. JUAREZ arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th, and met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of the civil and military authorities. President JUAREZ, who positively declines a reëlection, has ordered a new election, and will retire from public life when his successor is chosen. Gen. VIDAURRI is reported to have been shot by the Liberals. The execution of Gen. SANTA ANNA is confirmed. The Mexican Government is about to publish an address to the world, in which they expect to justify themselves for the execution of MAXIMILIAN. It will treat of the killing of 6,300 Mexicans for defending their native soil, and cite precedents which they think will clearly prove their acts within the range of propriety.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, a number of memorials were received and referred to appropriate Committees. The resolution declaring persons of African descent entitled to the same rights and immunities as persons of European descent was called up and an attempt made to amend it by adding a clause deprecating the amalgamation of the two races. The subject was laid on the table on the motion of Mr. GREELEY. A substitute for the resolution in favor of the appointment of a Committee to which all propositions for separate submission should be made was offered. It provides for a Committee of fifteen. Much debate ensued, and finally the resolution was laid on the table and the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL.

A decree for a limited divorce in the case of CATHARINE HOCH vs. GEORGE HOCH has been granted in the Common Pleas, Special Term, Judge BRADY presiding. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff. The father is to pay to the mother of the children $130 per month alimony.

The investigation of the charges made against Rev. WM. ENYARD, of the North Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, was concluded yesterday, the Classis deciding that the charges were satisfactorily disproved, and the reverend gentleman held guiltless of any conduct unworthy of his sacred office.

A man named NOLAN, residing in Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, was fined $50 yesterday, or in default to be imprisoned three months in the Penitentiary, for peddling milk without a license.

The *Dunderberg* sailed yesterday, passing the light-ship at 10:15 A. M. Everything was working smoothly, and she was making ten knots per hour at a low pressure of steam.

The Society for the Suppression of Gambling held a meeting last evening at the Astor House when further steps were taken in furtherance of the object of the society.

Produce and merchandise were in pretty fair demand yesterday. Fresh ground Flour and desirable lots Wheat and Corn were held with more firmness. Provisions were depressed. Cotton was quite strong. Petroleum buoyant. Freights were rather tamer.

Another Veto.

The combativeness of the President might be considered amusing if the interests affected by his championship were not vital in their character. If it were merely a display of dialectics, or a trial of relative degrees of tenacity, or a contest to determine whether the President or Congress could use the sharpest words, the country might look on with sublime indifference. Whether Congress disposed of Mr. JOHNSON or Mr. JOHNSON bullied Congress into polite behavior, would be an issue calculated to keep alive curiosity, if nothing else. We could afford to watch and wait, confident that even on that ground Congress would come off best, but meanwhile applauding the pluck of its indomitable adversary.

Unfortunately, more is at stake than the prowess of the President or the power of Congress. Though Mr. JOHNSON wages battle in his own name, the people of ten States are the victims of his rashness. Whatever pleasure he may derive from the maintenance of a tone of defiance, on their heads the storm he provokes must eventually fall. In this respect the South has had, and to this hour has, no worse enemy than the President, who never loses a chance of quarreling in its behalf. At one moment inspiring them with false hopes, at another he is the means of inflicting upon them the deepest humiliation. But for Mr. JOHNSON, the South had not been deceived into the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment. But for him, there had been no occasion for an extra session, or the legislation which forms the subject of his latest veto.

In its matter the message we print this morning is a repetition of a thrice-told tale. It is a threadbare argument against the policy of Congress in regard to reconstruction. The assumption underlying the whole, that the existing State organizations are illegal—the anomalies and inconsistencies of legislation during and since the war—the unconstitutionality of investing military officers with supreme authority, and of stripping the Executive of functions with which it was specifically endowed—and lastly, the harshness of the despotism temporarily established over the Southern people: these are the points successively presented, as they have been again and again from the same source within the last few months. But of what avail is all this? Of what use is it to appeal at every step to a Constitution which has no binding force or efficacy in the exigency which Congress is required to meet? What can possibly be gained by a reiteration of an argument which circumstances growing out of the rebellion render inapplicable, or by appeals which the country has pronounced inadmissible? At first, unquestionably, the argument looked strong: assuming its premises to be correct, its conclusions appeared logical and just. Now that its novelty has gone, however, the effort is no longer worth the making. As an argument it is untenable—made so in part by the President's own acts. As an expression of hostility to Congress, it has proved ineffectual, and now fails to command either attention or respect from the country.

In its spirit the document is singularly unwise, because gratuitously offensive. It arraigns Congress as tyrant and usurper. The reported assertion at St. Louis, that Congress as at present organized is an illegal body "hanging to the skirts of the Government," was scarcely more insulting than the epithets which close yesterday's message. Mr. JOHNSON may honestly condemn the policy he resists—he may object to its right as well as to its expediency; but his position does not warrant him in denouncing as "the rod of despotism" measures which the people who elected him have approved; or in talking of "the armed heel of power" in connection with laws which the country sustains; or in assuming that he alone comprehends and upholds the principles which give vitality to republicanism. These allusions and assumptions would be improper at any time as between one branch of the Government and another. They are indecent in view of their repudiation by the people, who are the proper umpires in the controversy.

We apprehend that the tone of this message will reconcile many to a measure which, with an Executive more happily constituted, might be considered of doubtful propriety. Manifestly, the administration of measures so complex in their nature, so delicate in their working, could not be safely left to one who has no sympathy with their aims and no tolerance toward the agencies through which they operate. If anything were needed to establish the wisdom of supplementary legislation, designed to place the working of this particular plan above the chances of Executive meddling, Mr. JOHNSON has supplied it over his own signature.

The New Revolution in England.

We do not suppose that many of our readers here had the patience to follow closely the progress of the Reform Bill in the British Parliament. It has had a hard struggle for existence, and down to the date to which the last newspapers reach, it was still beating about against contrary winds in the House of Commons. But we learn by the Cable that it has since safely arrived in the House of Lords, where—the conservative peers being tolerably compact under Lord DERBY—it is likely to encounter no formidable opposition. Mr. DISRAELI has performed wonders, as all admit, and Mr. GLADSTONE stands lower in the public estimation than ever he did. He systematically opposed the Government Bill, mainly because it was too liberal, and opened the door of the franchise too wide. He has been defeated in every movement, and has invariably exhibited the worst possible temper under defeat. But no one could have anticipated that the Session of 1867 would witness the apotheosis of Mr. DISRAELI and the abasement of Mr. GLADSTONE.

The Reform Bill is by far the most serious measure, as regards its direct action upon the working of the Constitution ever adopted by Parliament. Changes as great have been made, but never by the hands of the representatives of the people. No one pretends to be able to explain what will be the precise and full effect of this bill, but that it revolutionizes the electoral system in England is palpable to all. It gives a vote to every man who rents a house, no matter what its value—it may be £5 or any lesser sum a year—provided he pays his rates. Mr. GLADSTONE never proposed to bring the amount below £6, and he would rather have confined it to £7. Mr. BRIGHT himself has not ventured to ask for so much as household suffrage. In fact, Mr. DISRAELI has deliberately overshot the mark of the extremest Radicals, and taken all the arrows out of their quivers to prevent them shooting again. The Liberal Party has completely lost its bearings. It will take them the whole recess to enable them to understand properly what has taken place, and by this time next year they will probably have decided what it is best to do next. "There is scarcely," complains the *Saturday Review*, in dolorous strains, "any political opinion held so stedfastly in England that we cannot now easily conceive it fading away, and there is no man of anything like real intellectual force whose career we can anticipate." It is a thorough *bouleversement* which has taken place among all sections of political parties, and we cannot help sympathizing with the original proprietors of the Reform question, who have had the bread snatched out of their mouths by the adroit hand of the arch deceiver, Vivian Grey.

But what will be the ultimate result of these organic changes upon the English political system? That it must be vast beyond all precedent no one can doubt, and there are not a few who believe that it will be fraught with evil. When we consider the number of vested interests at stake, and the existence of a large pauper and unthrifty population, such as we have no knowledge of here, it is impossible not to perceive that these fears may be better grounded than the Conservative Party imagine. To let every industrious and every honest man exercise a fair share of political power cannot be a mistake. There is no danger in doing right, least of all in doing right to those who have been wronged. But in the densely populated countries of Europe there are large classes who live by their wits, who will not work, who deliberately make a trade of begging or stealing. Let any one read that very curious book, *London Labor and the London Poor*, and judge for himself whether the persons therein described are fit to govern for others. The sweeping extension of the franchise now to take place in England is therefore undeniably a bold experiment. According to Republican ideas it must prove a healthy change; but we have to take fairly into account the different conditions which exist in an old country like England. When we find Liberals like Mr. GLADSTONE shrinking back from household suffrage, and even Mr. BRIGHT crying out that it is enough, we may well ponder the grave and eloquent warnings which Mr. LOWE has urged upon the heedless ears of the House of Commons.

Mr. LOWE's latest device to counterbalance the effects of the Reform Bill is the same as that which Mr. BUCKALEW recently recommended to the Senate—namely, the adoption of the cumulative vote. We need not remind our readers that Mr. J. S. MILL is the earnest advocate of this scheme, or that the judgment of practical politicians has hitherto been decidedly against it. It is a design to secure to minorities their due share of representation, and it derives great weight from the fact that so able a man as Mr. LOWE has taken it up, and that no fewer than 173 members of the House of Commons voted for it the very first time it was proposed. But neither this expedient nor any other will answer the purpose which Mr. LOWE has at heart. The progress of the democratic principle is steady and resistless. The Ministry have yielded much, but the cry will still be "give, give," and the classes which demand concessions have been armed with the power to insist upon them. See the terms in which the candidates for Parliament now address the electors! They are for surrendering everything to the triumphant "working classes." They go, as it were, with a bag crammed full of offerings to the poor, and invite them to thrust in their hands and take out what they please. There is Mr. DILKE, proprietor of the *Athenæum*, and a protegé of Prince ALBERT's, putting up for the newly created borough of Chelsea, and promising to be as plastic as clay. There is nothing he will refuse to do. When once this spirit has seized a nation there is no foretelling what cherished institution of the past may not suddenly be swept away. Like the pillars and rafters of a tropical house, eaten inside by white ants, they may crumble to pieces at the least touch, and at the most unexpected moment.

We are fully disposed to believe that an altered future is before the mother country. The old moorings have been cast away, the old channels destroyed. The tone and character of the House of Commons will be changed, and we do not know why we should hesitate to say that we hope it may be changed for the better. But it is very curious to mark the misgiving which prevails on the subject in England. Even those who vote for the Reform Bill are fearful that they are calling a Frankenstein into existence which may be the means of their own undoing. Possibly Earl RUSSELL, veteran Reformer though he is, may yet try to raise an embankment against the inundation. It will be but a plank swept away by the current. The malcontents must be content to rest upon hope, which, as the poets say, is the surest consoler under adversity. Certain it is that the day is coming when the Queen of England, who pockets a sum equivalent to two million dollars gold a year, and ignores her commonest duties, will no longer be possible, and when the estate of Peers will be made useful or swept away altogether. The national hospitality of Great Britain is now dispensed by noblemen who have more public spirit than the monarch, and who do not think it an obligation binding upon a Christian to squander millions in scattering painful effigies of departed relatives broadcast over the land. In the meantime we are to have another life of St. ALBERT, written by the Queen's express desire. We suppose it is not disrespectful to express a fervent hope that this is the last we shall hear of him. It is instructive to study the lives of the good, but when their transcendent virtues are incessantly dinned into our ears we may easily have too much of them. We should think that the English are rather tired of being peppered, so to speak, with images of one who, both as husband and Prince, was only properly appreciated after his happy translation. Prince ALBERT alive was not estimated very highly, but of course everybody understands him better now. And it has long been ascertained that nothing is so safe as to praise the dead, for they are the only persons who are not liable to do things afterwards to prove that their panegyrists are hypocrites or numskulls. Lord CRANBORNE declares that the Monarchy is even now dead—the Reform Bill has killed it. It might be buried for all the good that it has been to the nation during the last seven years.

MINOR TOPICS.

It seems that the grand assemblage of Catholic prelates in Rome is likely to be very quickly followed by events that must bode the most imminent peril to the Papal throne. We learn by a dispatch from the capital of Italy yesterday that GARIBALDI has announced that the time has come for liberating Rome from the Papal tyranny. We have known for some time through our Italian correspondents that GARIBALDI and the Party of Action have been lately making energetic preparations for this event. The recent small but abortive attempts were but the prelude to the real movement, which will be undertaken on a more formidable scale than those may believe who are not aware of the strength and determination of the revolutionary party. The French Emperor recently gave warning of impending dangers to the King of Italy—who is bound by treaty to protect the Pope in case his power is menaced. If VICTOR EMMANUEL fail to keep his engagements promptly NAPOLEON returns his troops to Rome, which they only evacuated a half year ago. But in the meantime what will the revolutionists of Europe be about?

The Philadelphians are constantly speculating as to the best way of reforming the manners and politics of this very obnoxious but still very enviable metropolis. The *North American*, the most important journal of Philadelphia, and of which the Mayor of that city is editor, discusses the question in a style which ought certainly to excite the self-respect of New-Yorkers. After mentioning that "it is gravely proposed to insert in our new Constitution a provision guaranteeing to cities the management of their own affairs," it says:

> "We should like to know upon what ground the Republicans who are engaged in the movement can justify the reconstruction of the conquered South. That City (New-York) openly rebelled against the Government when the Conscription Law was enforced, and for a number of days life and property were held subject to a rebel mob. At the very beginning of the civil war the Mayor of New-York proposed to secede from the United States, and make New-York a free City, like those of Germany; and throughout the conflict the City was the headquarters and the refuge of rebels and rebel sympathizers from all parts of the country. These things are not urged as the reason why the City should be reconstructed, but as indicative that the City is not much better than the conquered South."

As in the case of the South, so in the case of this City, the *North American* looks to the abolition of all restrictions upon *negro suffrage*, and the enfranchisement of the entire colored population of the City as one of the means of improving the morals of New-York, and adding to our Republican strength. It also argues that it would "be right to draw the reins more tightly upon *foreigners* in the matter of naturalization, and it demands as an essential point the "disfranchisement of the criminal portion of the population, in which category we include all who make a living by thieving, gambling, swindling, outrage, vending lottery policies, keeping low dens of vice and iniquity, and election bullies and cheats, and we would add to the list all rebels living there." We promise to give all due consideration to this kindly advice of our Philadelphia contemporary; but we trust it would not be considered out of place for us to suggest that Philadelphia might do well to set us an example in the matter by immediately disfranchising all *its* rogues and rascals, and confining the suffrage to those who wear shad-bellied coats and drab cloth.

In speaking of the education and amusements of the young French Prince Imperial, a correspondent says he is an adept at billiards, and "vaults over the billiard-table with the most perfect ease"—which is a feat that even Mr. CARME could not do. The Prince also, it seems, goes early every morning to the Exhibition, "and generally devotes his time to the inspection of weapons of all kinds." The object of this, we presume, is to teach the young idea how to shoot.

The sensation produced in Europe by the execution of MAXIMILIAN is far greater than occurred on the assassination of LINCOLN. Not a voice is anywhere raised in justification of the deed. The execrations which in LINCOLN's case were directed against BOOTH, are in the present case directed against the whole Mexican nation. If JUAREZ and ESCOBEDO had no apologists in Congress they would be outlawed by the entire civilized world.

The *Nation* says that funny papers cannot live in this country, because the daily journals contain as much funny reading as the people can stand. It overlooks the fun which Congress frequently furnishes. Some days it excels in this particular. The day before yesterday was one of these occasions. Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, began the fun by asking leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a "Committee on Political Ethnology, instructed particularly to inquire whether the three great races of America, the whites, the negroes and the Democrats, [laughter,"] &c., &c., &c. This, of course, was overwhelmingly funny, and, as it could not possibly be surpassed by any subsequent effort, we are amazed that it was not kept for the close of the session, instead of being let off at the opening of the entertainment. Shortly afterward, Mr. NOELL gave occasion for some merriment, by introducing a concurrent resolution in favor of bringing the "Phonetic system of spelling" into "general use in schools, and in favor of its *adoption in general literature*," through act of Congress. Intrinsically, this was much funnier than BROOMALL's resolution, but, being more subtle, only a few of the members saw it. Mr. BROOMALL, however, quickly tried to make another hit, by bringing forth the proceedings of a meeting held somewhere, protesting, among other things, "against the payment of State and county taxes." Nobody seems to have laughed at this, but we confess we think it excellent. After a few other sallies, more or less feeble, from other members, the grand affair of the day took place—the lively assault upon Secretary MCCULLOCH. This had some quite funny passages in it, which elicited loud laughter, and it would have been altogether laughable had the whole affair not been rendered so mortifying by the shamefully vulgar language of Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio. Congress is unique among the deliberative bodies of the world by its being so *very* funny.

A telegram from an Eastern city reports "two men drowned here by the capsizing of a boat. One of them was named BROWN." As this name must have applied to a considerable part of the citizens, thousands of readers doubtless lamented that their "old friend Brown" was dead. Telegrams must be careful how they trifle with such all-embracing names as Smith and Brown, in large cities, unless initials or some baptismal epithet like John reduces the noun of multitude to reasonable numbers.

Congress has expressed its sympathy for the insurgents of Candia. This is fitting at a moment when the Powers of Western Europe are vieing with each other as to which shall do the greatest honors to the Grand Turk, who is waging war upon the Candians. We fear that it is out of the power of this country to do anything whatever for the relief of the struggling Christians. We should not be greatly surprised, however, if, after France and England have shown the Sultan all their big guns, big ships and big armies, and have *feted* him in the most gorgeous manner, they would follow it all up by demanding very peremptorily that he release his hold upon Candia and cede the island to Greece. Most of the great Powers have already appealed to the Sultan twice in behalf of the Candians. We should fancy that if, after he goes back to Constantinople, he should receive a third hint on the subject, signed by them all jointly, he would be very apt to revise his conduct and obey orders. The very grandeur of the reception which the Sultan is receiving, and the extraordinary manner in which his pride has been ministered to, make us suspicious that something less desirable has been devised for his subsequent entertainment.

Neptune and Britannia having done their best for Turkey and Egypt, Gog and Magog, have now taken charge of the Sultan and Viceroy. The London Aldermen did ample justice to Turkey on Thursday night at Guildhall—only one would almost fancy old Cœur de Leon turning in his grave as the pother of feasting the Turk went on above ground. Seven hundred years after RICHARD and PHILIP vied in slaying the infidels, VICTORIA and NAPOLEON, their successors, are jealous in doing the Moslem most princely honors; since history is itself the keenest satire on humanity. Now that the British tar and British beef-eater have saluted the Sultan, the agricultural Briton will probably round off the pantomime.

Senator Ross, without intending anything of the kind, was rather severe upon the army officers when he declared in the Senate that "the regular troops were not fitted for border warfare; it required men familiar with the Indians to know how to fight them effectually." As this "border warfare" is the only sort we are likely to have on hand for some years, would it not be well to teach the troops how to wage it—to teach them not only how to drill, but how to bushwhack on the Plains? That is the way a man would look upon it who does not object to the expense of an army, provided it will not have to underhire another army to do its fighting. However, such underhiring must, it seems, as a matter of fact, be done, and Mr. Ross' proposition for 4,000 frontier volunteers, to have the "same pay, subsistence, &c., as the regular troops," is actually passed, Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN being cited as indorsing it. Let us at least hope that the regulars will watch closely the tactics of the volunteers, so that next time they will know how to do it themselves.

The English have found a use to which to put their enormous three-deckers and other floating gun-boxes, now so far behind the age—they employ them for show-vessels in reviews. Certainly this is a very economical way of using up old material, and the sight of a ship with yards all manned is far more exhilarating than an ugly squat monitor, one of whose shots would clear all the yards of their men and send the wooden craft to the bottom. But there is this to be said of the recent British wooden fleet, that it is supplied with magnificent steam machinery and is unsurpassed for speed. The *Mersey*, for example, could steam with ease away from the fleetest (or, rather, the least slow) of our comparatively snail-like wooden vessels.

A sensitive correspondent asks whether the benevolent Mr. BERGH's attention has ever been directed to the enormous turtles that lie on their backs in the sun, several days in succession, at the doors of eating-houses. Labeled with a deceptive placard, "Turtle-soup served up *to-day*," or words to that effect, these injured delicacies loll their hideous necks out in the sun, only to tempt newsboys and others, it appears, to puncture them in tender places with pins, or otherwise to take advantage of their helpless posture. We fear Mr. BERGH can do nothing for the turtles.

The Dunderberg Gone to Sea.

We learn from our special correspondent on the *Dunderberg* that the ship proceeded on her voyage yesterday morning "all well," passing the light-ship at 10:15 A. M. Her machinery was working admirably, and everything was going well, as was proven by the fact that she ran 20 miles from Fort Lafayette in two hours and nine minutes, including several "slows" for soundings in going over the bar and through the channels. This speed was attained when her engines were making but thirty-two revolutions from eighteen pounds of steam upon four boilers, with the furnace doors wide open. The party on board were well and in good spirits, and went off in gay style.

Destructive Fire at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, July 19.

A fire occurred here this morning which destroyed property belonging to the Northern Railroad to the amount of $250,000. The fire was first discovered in a wood-shed near the round-house, which contained nine or ten engines, only two of which were removed.

The flames communicated to the adjoining machine shop, about two-fifths of which was consumed. At this point it was checked by a brick and iron wall. On the other side it swept through the long wood-sheds and communicated to the new bridge across the railroad track and to another wood-shed filled with wood, all of which were totally consumed. The insurance on the property was about $125,000, taken by ten different companies.

Telegraphic communication to the north of here was interrupted by the destruction of four lines.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETOES.

President JOHNSON sent two veto messages to the House to-day, one vetoing the supplemental Reconstruction Bill at length, and the other vetoing the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for carrying it out. Col. MOORE arrived at the House at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON began the reading of the first at 2:10, which occupied about thirty minutes. Mr. STEVENS then took the floor, and at once yielded it to Mr. BOUTWELL, who took occasion, in his exceedingly eloquent and forcible manner, to denounce the message, particularly the strong language in the latter part of it, which, Mr. BOUTWELL held, meant a defiance of Congress and a refusal to execute the law, if it meant anything. Of course this was fuel for the impeachment flame, and the discussion at once took that course, its advocates making the most of it. Messrs. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania, SCHENCK and BUTLER all followed in the same strain, and Messrs. BOYER, PRUYN and RANDALL made brief speeches on the Democratic side. Mr. STEVENS then closed the debate in a brief speech, during which he said he had hoped never to hear the impeachment question mentioned again. The vote the other day had satisfied him that the House would never prefer articles of impeachment. He said there were secret agencies at work, and he knew enough of the composition of members of the House and of the Senate to convince him that articles of impeachment never would be preferred, and if they were the Senate would never convict. These statements, remarkable even for THAD STEVENS, caused quite a sensation, and Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, obtained five minutes to make a few remarks. He used it with telling effect. In that brief time he brought the House back from the partisan pitch to which it had been brought, and reminded members that the consideration of the impeachment question was an oath-bound duty which must be decided according to the law and the evidence. Alluding to Mr. STEVENS' slur about secret agencies he said he knew not what the speaker meant, but he wanted to know if all who differed with him were to be hounded down, and whether the gentlemen who preceded him were ready to demand the surrender of conscience and private judgment at partisan dictation. Mr. WILSON's brief speech was very powerful, and had an excellent effect upon the House. Mr. STEVENS, declining to yield any further, then moved the previous question. The yeas and nays were called, and the bill was passed, yeas one hundred and nine, nays twenty-five, a strict party vote. The second veto, of the Appropriation Bill, which was a simple statement to the effect that he returned it for the same reasons expressed in the previous message, was then taken up and passed in like manner. The bills and messages were at once sent to the Senate, but that body was in executive session. At 4:50, however, the doors were opened, the message was read, and the bills were passed, 30 to 6, without debate. So they are the law of the land, and there are more men in Congress to-night, who believe that the President will refuse to execute them, than at any previous time. This is the severest commentary that can be made on the message.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The Senate to-day, immediately after the passage of the Reconstruction Bills, took up the House adjournment resolution, and amended it so as to provide for a *sine die* adjournment of Congress to-morrow at 3 o'clock. This, of course, carries Congress over until the regular meeting in December. It is probable that the House will agree to the amendment, as the determination to get away to-morrow is all but unanimous. A great many members left to-night, and a quorum to-morrow in the House is doubtful. The Senate Indian Bill will fail, as it was sent to the House Committee on Indian Affairs, which is not yet appointed. Should the President decline to sign the Equal Rights Bill for the District of Columbia, as he probably will, that will also fail, as Congress will not be here to reverse the veto.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The House to-day virtually indorsed the truth of the exposure of alleged frauds in the payment of colored soldiers' bounty claims by the Pay Department made in the TIMES last Winter, by the appointment of a Special Committee of five to investigate the matter. The resolution authorizing the appointment of the Committee was offered by Mr. LINCOLN, of New-York, who had written it in such a manner as to express a belief in the charges, but it was amended so that it now reads that the charges are mere rumors. Gen. COBB sustained the movement by stating that he had made a partial investigation of the subject, and believed that the charges could be sustained. It is probable that the Committee will develope the fact that a large amount of money has been paid on forged papers by the Department, through the carelessness, if nothing worse, of subordinate officers.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

Gift enterprises received a well-merited *exposé* in the House to-day at the hands of Gen. VAN WYCK, of New-York, who took occasion to show up the operations of one GEO. W. THOMAS, who has transferred his base from New-York to this city. He characterized the scheme as one of fraud and personal gain, and unworthy of public confidence.

THE ASSASSINATION COMMITTEE.

Gen. BUTLER obtained authority to-day to allow his Special Committee to investigate the assassination, to take testimony before sub-committees, which will enable them to examine witnesses without leaving their homes, if they desire to do so.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

THE LATE MEXICAN MINISTER.

The President to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives a number of documents in reply to a resolution requesting him, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish copies of all communications to Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, late Minister to Mexico, and to his successor, &c. It appears that Mr. CAMPBELL accepted the appointment as Minister to the Republic of Mexico in May, 1866. In a letter to him Secretary SEWARD says: "The State Department entertains the confident belief that his intelligent and serious attention will be directed to the interests of the United States, and that his conduct will be eminently conducive to harmonize the friendly relations now existing between the Governments of the two countries."

Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. CAMPBELL on the 25th of October last that he (Mr. CAMPBELL) was aware of a friendly and explicit arrangement between this Government and the Emperor of France, in effect, to withdraw his expeditionary military force from Mexico. Doubts were expressed whether the Emperor will do this. However, in all affairs relating to the condition of Mexico, much must, the Secretary says, be left to Mr. CAMPBELL's discretion. But, he adds, the Government will expect of you, first, that as the Representative of the United States, you are accredited to the Republican Government of Mexico, of which JUAREZ is President. Your communications must be made to him, wherever he may be; and in no event will you officially recognize either Prince MAXIMILIAN, who claims to be Emperor, or any other person, chief or combination, as exercising the Executive authority in Mexico, without having first reported to this Department and received instructions from the President.

Second—Assuming the French Military Commander shall be engaged in good faith in executing the agreement before mentioned, for evacuating Mexico, the agreement on our part in relation to that event will forbid the United States and their representative from obstructing or embarrassing the departure of the French.

Third—The Government desires in regard to the future of Mexico, not the conquest of Mexico or any part of it, or the aggrandizement of the United States by the purchase of land or dominion; but on the other hand the desire to see the people of Mexico released from all foreign military intervention, to the end that they may resume the conduct of their own affairs under the existing Republican Government, or such other frame of government as being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty they may desire to adopt in the exercise of their own free will, by their own free act, without dictation from any foreign country, and, of course, without dictation from the United States.

In a subsequent part of the letter Mr. SEWARD says if any proposition shall be made on the subject of reorganizing Mexico and restoring the Republican Government in Mexico, Mr. CAMPBELL will communicate what may take place for the information of the President.

The remainder of the letter refers to the General of the army having discretionary power as to the location of the forces of the United States in the vicinity of Mexico, and that his military experience will enable him to advise Mr. CAMPBELL on important subjects. It will be recollected that Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, instead of Gen. GRANT, as the Secretary suggested, accompanied Mr. CAMPBELL to Vera Cruz, the particulars relating to the object of which expedition are already familiar to the public, namely, communication with JUAREZ. Mr. CAMPBELL, having returned to New-Orleans, gave information from time to time of events transpiring in Mexico.

Mr. SEWARD writes to Mr. CAMPBELL, March 23: "In your letter you ask for special instructions upon the subject of claims of the citizens of the United States against Mexico. I reply, until you have presented your credentials you will make no representation to that Government concerning them, and in no event without having reported to the Department the facts in the several cases."

On the 2d of April Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. CAMPBELL that the Department had commenced negotiations with Minister ROMERO for a treaty, whereby citizens of the United States residing in Mexico are to be exempt from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions.

Next follows the letter from Secretary SEWARD, dated April 6, 1867, to Mr. CAMPBELL, instructing him to communicate with President JUAREZ in behalf of MAXIMILIAN and his supporters in case they should fall into the hands of the Liberals.

Mr. CAMPBELL informs the Secretary what means he had adopted to this end. The documents embrace the reply of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, which has heretofore been published.

On the 21st of June Mr. SEWARD again urged Mr. CAMPBELL to proceed with as much dispatch as possible to the residence of President JUAREZ and enter upon his mission, and to earnestly urge clemency to MAXIMILIAN and the other prisoners of war if necessary.

Next follow the correspondence about Mr. CAMPBELL going to Mexico, but it appears that no vessel of war was available to take him thitner, and he was not disposed to run the risk of fever by touching at Havana. The reasons for resigning his position are given.

The commission of Mr. OTTERBOURG, his successor, was sent to the former on the third of July, but the correspondence received to-day does not show that it was accompanied by any new instructions.

MAXIMILIAN.

The President to-day, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body a voluminous documents concerning MAXIMILIAN; many of them have already been published.

On the 21st of June Secretary SEWARD wrote to Minister ROMERO:

> "I am authorized to inform President JUAREZ that the Emperor of Austria will at once reëstablish Prince MAXIMILIAN in all his rights of succession as Archduke of Austria upon Mexico releasing him, and will renounce forever all projects in Mexico.
>
> Will you oblige me by conveying this message by telegraph to President JUAREZ for his information, with a request that if compatible he will make the same known to Prince MAXIMILIAN for his information."

Mr. ROMERO on the same day informed Mr. SEWARD that he transmitted the above note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, having sent it as far as New-Orleans by telegraph in time to reach the out-going steamer. He also states that on the 15th of June he sent Secretary SEWARD's memorandum of that date, in which was made known to him that the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England had addressed the Government of the United States, requesting it to interpose its kind offices in favor of MAXIMILIAN. Mr. SEWARD, in a note dated the 17th of July, acknowledged the receipt of Mr. ROMERO's notes of the 3d, 7th and 12th instant in relation to the capture and execution of Prince MAXIMILIAN and Gens. MEJIA and MIRAMON.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution, transmitted to the Senate the following letter:

> SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, June 17, 1867.
>
> SIR: In reply to your request for information whether any means can be adopted to expedite the payment of the bounties provided by the act approved July 28, 1866, I have the honor to report that every possible effort has been made by this office to hasten the settlement of this class of claims, and that there are as many clerks engaged on the examination of the rolls and final settlements as can be safely and profitably employed. After further remark, the Auditor says there are upon an average 3,000 rolls at the Comptrollers with accounts which have been settled in this office, and sent there for revision and confirmation. During the year ending June 30, 1867, there were issued in this office 86,680 claims of soldiers or their heirs, 125,640 certificates furnished after examination of the rolls to the Paymaster-General, and 8,560 to the Commissioner of Pensions, equivalent to the settlement of 220,881 claims involving the use of the rolls. There are now only five clerks constantly employed in searching rolls and preparing certificates for the Paymaster-General and the Commissioner of Pensions. During the months of last April, May and June, the number of certificates furnished to the Paymaster-General was 38,080, being an average of 12,693 per month. The number of claims of heirs and discharged soldiers received in this office for settlement during the year ending June 30, 1867, was 235,931, a very large proportion of which were based upon the resolution of June 26, 1866, granting bounty to colored soldiers, and the act of July 28, 1866, giving additional bounty to heirs. It became necessary to reduce the ordinary settling force of this office to take charge of the registering, briefing, filing and examination of this large accession of claims; and, as more than half of them were imperfectly prepared, the labor has been largely increased, and it was not until June last that it was possible to commence their settlement. In the course of a couple of months they will probably be settled at the rate of fifteen thousand per month, and if possible the number of settlements will be increased.

PARDONED REBELS.

The President to-day sent to the House a list of the rebels pardoned in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi, from which it appears that a very large number of them were recommended to the Executive clemency by the respective Provisional Governors of these States, namely, HOLDEN, PERRY and SHARKEY.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has dispatched instructions to the Surveyor-General of Idaho to lay down upon the connected map of his surveying district, and protect from interference, the following described tracts of land in Idaho Territory, set apart as Indian reservations, pursuant to the order dated June 14, 1867, of the President: First, the reservation for the Cœur d'Alenes and other Indians situated in the northern part of the territory adjoining the western boundary, and containing 250,000 acres; second, the reservation for the Qoise and Bruneau brnds of Shoshones in Southern Idaho, south of the Snake and Blackfoot Rivers, embracing Fort Hall within its limits, and containing about 180,000 acres.

The Express Companies in Court—Hearing of the Motion to Dissolve the American Express Company Postponed.

WATERTOWN, Friday, July 19.

The motion in the case of NORRIS WINSLOW against the American Express Company, for dissolution of the Company and appointment of a receiver, came on for a hearing before Judge MULLEN to-day. The plaintiff applied for an adjournment, on the ground that he was not ready, which was strongly opposed by the defendant, for whom it was stated that the suit was brought in the interest of the Merchants' Union Express Company, a rival organization, for that, although the plaintiff was a stockholder to the amount of $2,500 in their Company, he owned $90,000 in the Merchants' Union, and that they had been brought here on a notice of several days, and were ready.

The case was finally postponed until the 5th of September on account of the absence of Judge COMSTOCK, one of the plaintiff's counsel.

The plaintiff was represented by Ex-Judge ALLEN and Mr. PIERCE, of New-York, and Mr. HAMMOND, of Watertown. The American Express Company was represented by Mr. SEDGEWICK, of Syracuse; Mr. LOWRY, of New-York, and Mr. WYNN, of Watertown.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Highly Important News from Italy.

Garibaldi Declares for the Immediate Liberation of Rome.

Reported Commencement of Hostilities.

The Empress Eugenie to Visit Queen Victoria.

Mr. Garrison Presented with the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh.

ROME.

Significant and Revolutionary Speech by Garibaldi.

FLORENCE, Friday, July 19.

GARIBALDI announces to a great meeting at Pistoia that the time has come for liberating Rome from Papal tyranny, and restoring to the city her ancient freedom.

Reported Conflict Near Vicenza.

LONDON, Friday, July 19—Midnight.

A report reached this city to-night from Florence, stating that a fight had occurred between a party of Garibaldians and the Italian troops near Vicenza.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Request for Parliamentary Silence in Regard to Mexico.

LONDON, Friday, July 19—Midnight.

In the House of Lords, this evening, a request was made on the part of the Government that the House would refrain for the present from any expression of opinion, by resolution or otherwise, in regard to the execution of MAXIMILIAN by the Mexicans.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday. The Stock Exchange will be closed, and business will be generally suspended in the city.

The Empress Eugenie to Visit Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Friday, July 19.

Her Imperial Majesty the Empress EUGENIE will visit Queen VICTORIA at Windsor Castle on Sunday next.

William Lloyd Garrison on a Visit to Scotland.

EDINBURGH, Friday, July 19.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON has arrived in this city, where he has been welcomed with signal honors. The municipality of Edinburgh have received him as a public guest, and have presented him with the freedom of the city.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, July 19—Noon.

Consols for money, 94⅝.

United States Five-twenty Bonds....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares (ex dividend).....77
Erie Railway Shares....46⅝
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..22

LONDON, Friday, July 19—2 P. M.

Consols for money have declined 3-16, and are now quoted at 94 7-16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have declined ⅛, and the quotation now is 72⅝.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have declined ¾, and are now selling at 76¼, ex-dividend.

Erie Railway Shares have declined ⅛, and the price now is 46½.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares. 22.

LONDON, Friday, July 19—5 P. M.

Consols for money, 94 7-16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds....72⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares....76¼ ex-d.
Erie Railway Shares....46½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..22

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 19—Noon.

Cotton firm at 10¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 10½d. for Middling Orleans.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 36s. 6d. for new. Wheat, 13s. 8d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 40s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. 6d. Beef, 140s. Lard, 48s. 6d. Bacon, 42s. 6d. Cheese, 57s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin, common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. Petroleum, Spirits, 9d., and refined, 1s. 2½d. Tallow, 44s. Clover Seed, 41s.

LONDON, Friday, July 19—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £122.

ANTWERP, Friday, July 19.

The Petroleum market closed last evening with a better feeling, Standard White selling at 41 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 19—1 P. M.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton for the week add up to 76,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were for export and 2,000 taken on speculation. The stock in port is 738,000 bales, of which 383,000 bales are American.

The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. The market is firm and active at 10¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 10½d. for Middling Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 19—2 P. M.

COTTON continues very firm, with an active business. The sales to-day will not fall short of 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. 3d. for new. Wheat, 13s. 8d. for White California. Barley, 5s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 40s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese has declined 1s., and is now quoted at 56s. Lard has advanced 6d., and the price now is 49s. Pork, Beef and Bacon are without change.

There are no changes to report in the Produce market.

LONDON, Friday, July 19—2 P. M.

No changes have occurred in the prices of articles since the noon report.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 19—5 P. M.

Cotton closes firm and active. Sales to-day 15,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d.

The Manchester market is steadier, and holders of goods and Yarns demand an advance, which is not conceded by buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. 3d. for New; Wheat, 13s. 8d. for White California; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 4s.; Peas, 40s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. 6d.; Beef 140s.; Lard, 49s.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 56s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s.; Resin—Common, 7s.; Fine, 12s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 3d.; Tallow, 44s.; Clover-Seed, 41s.

LONDON, Friday, July 19—5 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £9 10s.; Linseed Oil, £41 10s.; Whale Oil, £32; Sperm Oil, £122.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, July 19—1 P. M.

The steamship *Russia*, Capt. COOK, from New-York on the 9th inst., arrived here this morning on the way to Liverpool.

The steamship *Denmark*, Capt. THOMPSON, from New-York on the 6th inst., also arrived here this morning, and sailed shortly afterward for Liverpool.

LONDON, Friday, July 19—5 P. M.

The steamship *Wm. Penn*, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York July 6, has arrived in the River Thames, on the way to Brest.

GLASGOW, Friday, July 19—5 P. M.

The steamship *Iowa*, Capt. CRAIG, from New-York July 6, arrived at this port this afternoon.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 9.

The steamship *Deutschland*, which left Southampton on Tuesday, July 9, arrived at this port yesterday.

The death of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN continued to be the principal topic of discussion in the English and Continental newspapers.

The *Swabian Mercury* states that the news of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN's death produced a terrible effect upon the Emperor of Austria. His Majesty was seen to weep bitterly.

The *Epoque* has the following: "LOPEZ, the traitor of Queretaro, was, as is known, a Knight of the Legion of Honor. There is no necessity for the French Senate, as proposed, to trouble itself with demanding the erasure of his name from the Order, as we believe that course has already been adopted."

A Brussels letter in *Galignani* says: "The death of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will entirely change the programme fixed for the excursions of the Court. The King will not go to the *fetes* at Wimbledon offered to the Belgians."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "The execution of MAXIMILIAN has excited among all classes here a feeling of horror for his murderers and of compassion for their victim. Crowds of persons have called to leave their names at the Austrian and Belgian Embassies."

The Emperor NAPOLEON was the first to send by telegraph to Vienna the expression of his grief and horror at the catastrophe.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in London on Saturday evening, July 6, and His Highness was received by the Earl of Dudley and MUSURUS BEY, the Turkish Ambassador. He was much pleased with his reception. Two of the Queen's carriages were sent to convey him to Lord DUDLEY's, at whose mansion he is lodged. In the evening His Highness went to the opera. On Sunday he paid visits of etiquette to the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Derby and Lord STANLEY. The Prince of Wales returned his visit.

The resident Americans and American visitors in Paris celebrated the 4th of July by a dinner at the Grand Hotel in Paris. The great hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and upward of 250 ladies and gentlemen sat down to the banquet. The chair was occupied by Mr. JAMES MILLIKIN, of Philadelphia. The toast of the day was enthusiastically honored by the company. The health of His Imperial Majesty NAPOLEON was received with much cheering. "The memory of WASHINGTON and of LINCOLN" was drunk in solemn silence.

Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, drove out in the park on the 6th, and her reappearance in public was received with marked gratification by the public.

The *Sunday Gazette* says: "It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued about Aug. 17."

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, preceded by a report of the Minister of War, ordering the abandonment of twenty-nine fortified positions and works, and the suppression of all restrictions on house and landed properties within the lines of fortification of thirty-nine other fortified places.

The *Patrie* states that the Prussian Government have given orders for the completion of the evacuation of Luxemburg.

A dispatch from Ems says: "The King of Prussia has arrived here. His Majesty made his entry into the town through a triumphal arch, amid much popular rejoicing. All the streets were decorated."

The *New Prussian Gazette* publishes intelligence from Paris, according to which the International Monetary Conference has agreed to the following principles: The standard currency is to be gold; the smallest gold coin is to be a five-franc piece—all other gold pieces to be a multiple of five; the monetary uniformity to be based upon the French standard; silver coin only to serve for change; the coin of each State to pass current in the other States.

A telegram from St. Petersburgh says:

"It is reported that the Nicholai Railway has been sold by the Government to a private company for 300,000,000 francs, to be paid in three years."

The order of the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the betrothal of the Grand Duchess OLGA CONSTANTINOVNA with His Majesty the King of the Greeks has been published. The ceremony will take place on the 8th of July.

Lieut. COLPEIRO and two corporals of the chasseurs have been shot at Valencia for being implicated in a military conspiracy.

The Portuguese Court will go into mourning for thirty days for the Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

A telegram from Constantinople says:

"The Sultan has accepted an invitation of the Emperor of Austria to visit Vienna. Nothing is yet decided about the Sultan visiting Berlin."

There is no reliable news from Crete.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says: "An address to the King, relative to the question of North Schleswig, has been unanimously adopted by both Houses of the Legislature. The Ministers who were present refrained from expressing any opinion on the subject of the address, but the President of the Council, in his capacity as member of the Lands-thing, recorded his vote in its favor."

The Russian steamer *Olga*, with the Grand Duke ALEXIS on board, had arrived at Valetta, on her way to Cadiz, whence she proceeded on a scientific voyage to the West Indies, subsequently visiting the United States.

The American corvette *Shamrock* had left for Carthagena.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Reception of Mme. Juarez at Vera Cruz—The Execution of Gen. Santa Anna Confirmed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 19.

The United States revenue cutter *Wilderness* arrived here last night from Vera Cruz, where she arrived on the 14th inst. with Mme. JUAREZ.

A deputation of Mexican officials boarded the vessel and warmly welcomed Mme. JUAREZ back to Mexico.

On the 15th inst. she disembarked from the *Wilderness*, and met with an enthusiastic public reception, both civil and military. The display during the day was a gala one, and at night the city was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a magnificent display of fireworks in her honor. She, accompanied by a large party of Mexican notabilities, was to leave for the City of Mexico on the 16th inst.

President JUAREZ arrived at the capital on the 14th, and was cordially received. He emphatically declines a reëlection to the Presidency, and has ordered a new election to be held. He will retire to his hacienda in the mountains as soon as his successor is chosen.

It is officially reported that Gen. VIDUARRI has been shot, thus meeting the fate of MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON and MEJIA.

Gen. MARQUEZ is believed to be hiding in the City of Mexico. He will be shot as soon as he is captured.

It was reported in Vera Cruz on the 14th that SANTA ANNA was still alive, but later dates received in this city from Tampico state that he has been shot.

Everything was quiet in Vera Cruz, and the city was perfectly healthy.

The Austrian sloop-of-war *Elisabeth* was receiving Austrian refugees on board. She held no communication with Mexican officials except through the United States gunboat *Tacony* and Consul SAULNIER.

The *Wilderness* brings dispatches to the British, French and Austrian Governments.

The Mexican Government is about to publish an address to the world, in which they expect to justify themselves for the execution of MAXIMILIAN. It will treat of the killing of 6,300 Mexicans for defending their native soil, and cite precedents which they think will clearly prove their acts within the range of propriety. They will produce documents which they say will throw new light upon what they have done. Some of the ablest men in the Republic are engaged on the work.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Proceedings Against a Ship for Smuggling—Republican State Nomination.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 16.

Proceedings have been commenced in the United States District Court for the condemnation of the ship *Royal Saxon*, recently from Sydney, charged with smuggling.

Suits have commenced against the ships *Free Trade* and *California* to recover $927,000 for the violation of the State Passenger Act. The *Free Trade* brought here 442 and the *California* 485 Chinese passengers, the penalty being $1,000 each.

The panic in the mining share market continues. Savage sold at $4,000; Yellow Jacket Mill has declined $880 in ten days; Crown Point, $890, a decline of $700 for the same time.

The ships *War Hawk*, for New-York, and *Othello*, for Liverpool, with 26,670 sacks of wheat, have cleared.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, $1 70@$1 75. Legal-tenders, 72⅛.

Republican State Nominations—Gov. Seymour at the North.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 17.

The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento to-day, and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, JOHN BIDWELL; for Secretary of State, D. G. MCCULLOM; for Comptroller, WM. JONES; and for State Printer, EDWARD JEFFRIES.

The remainder of the ticket is composed of the nominees of the Union State Convention who have indorsed the reconstruction policy of Congress, and favor impartial suffrage without distinction of color.

J. O. GOODWIN has withdrawn as an independent candidate for Congress in the Northern District leaving the field clear throughout the State to the Congressional nominees of the Union Party.

The Victoria *Morning News*, of July 14, states that the principle object of Gov. SEYMOUR's visit to the northwest coast is to examine Queen Charlotte Island, which it is said that a wealthy American company have offered a large sum of money for, on condition that they obtain a fee simple title to it and a transfer of its sovereignty from Great Britain to the United States. The island abounds in copper and other minerals.

The ship *Othello* sailed for Liverpool to-day.

Flour, $6@$6 50. Wheat, $1 70@$1 75. Barley, $1 20@$1 25.

Legal-tenders 72⅛.

Nominations Before the Senate—Confirmations and Rejections.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Isaac L. Gibbs, Governor, Idaho; Daniel D. Hitchcock, of Cherokee Nation, Pension Agent at Fort Gibson; Benjamin Thompson, Agent for Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Santee Sioux Indians, Dakotah Territory.

Surveyor of Customs—Henry P. Dean at Portland and Falmouth, Maine.

Registers of Land Office—John Claghorn, Sioux City, Iowa, and Edward Daris Austin, Nevada.

Receiver of Public Moneys.—Jefferson J. Works, Austin, Nevada.

Private Secretary to the President to Sign Patents.—Frank Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

Indian Agents.—Charles Maltby, of California, at Fall River Reservation; William H. Pratt, of California, at Hooper Valley Reservation.

Assessor of Internal Revenue.—Henry Welsh, Fifteenth District, of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—Major F. Irwin, Woodstock, Ill.; James P. Rader, Bucyrus, Ohio; David Tidball, Newcastle, Penn.; Frank B. Moss, Junction City, Kansas; Geo. H. Jackson, Jesseyville, Ill.; James P. White, Parmer, Ill.; Joseph Lomas, Newburgh, N. Y.

Pension Agent—James Knapp, New-Orleans, La.

Receiver of Public Moneys—Soloman Cooper, Humbolt, California.

The following nominations were rejected:

Postmasters—Geo. A. Rawlins, Old Point Comfort, Va.; James M. Nibling, Finley, Ohio; Willis B. Goodwin, Jeffersonville, Ind.; James King, Greensburgh, Ind.; Tilghman H. Gentry, Bloomington, Ind.; Howard Bladsee, Boise City, Idaho; Andrew J. Baker, Seymour, Ind.

Assessor Internal Revenue.—Frederick A. Williams, Twelfth District Pennsylvania.

Paymaster United States Army.—Robert Morrow.

Assessor Internal Revenue.—Samuel H. Owen, Second District of Indiana.

Surveyor of Customs.—Joseph McConnell, Quincy, Illinois.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—Edward B. McPherson, Boonville, Mo., and Thomas Essex, Monton, Mo.

The Senate confirmed a large number of army nominations, among them the following promotions:

Ordnance Department.—First Lieut. James H. Rollins, to be Captain July 5, 1867, *vice* Chappel, deceased; Second Lieut. Cullen Bryant, to be First Lieutenant July 5, 1867, *vice* Rollins, promoted.

Quartermaster's Department—To be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major: Capt. Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., July 29, 1866, *vice* Montgomery, promoted.

Capt. Henry C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., *vice* McFerran, promoted.

Capt. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., June 13, 1866, to fill original vacancy.

The Senate confirmed the graduates of the Military Academy and a large number of Brevet appointments for gallant and meritorious services, among them the following: Brevet Brigadier-Generals to be Brevet Major-Generals in the volunteer force, namely: R. P. Kunkle, Charles W. Hill, Marshall P. Moore, Horatio G. Sickles, Elisha G. Marshall, Napolion B. Buford, Henry R. Cass and Lewis M. Peck; and the following-named Brevet Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals by Brevet on the volunteer forces: Charles W. Hill, Wm. Goddard, Henry R. Gass, Moses R. Brailey, George L. Prescott, Charles P. Baldwin, Wm. N. Green, Jr., Richard C. Bentley, Wm. H. Dickey, James Grindley, Oliver B. Knowles, John Wesser, Henry G. Kennett, Eugene Duryee, Geo. R. Estner, Nathaniel Niles, Wm. H. P. Sleere, J. Warren Bell, Lyman Potter, John S. Cavendee, Wm. B. Barton.

The College Regatta at Worcester—Harvard the Winner of the Race in Eighteen Minutes Twelve and Three-quarter Seconds.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 19.

The regatta this afternoon was interfered with by the rain somewhat, but the races were all rowed.

WALTER BROWNE, the champion oarsman of America, pulled his shell-boat three miles against time, accomplishing that distance in 23 minutes.

The single-scull race of two miles, for $100 as first prize and $50 as second prize, was won by Mr. MCKIEL in 15 minutes 54 seconds; GILBERT WARD second, in 15 minutes 57 seconds, and JOHN TYLER third, in 16 minutes 2 seconds.

The Yale crew won the Freshman race of three miles in 19 minutes 38½ seconds, the Harvard crew coming in in 20 minutes 6 seconds.

The Harvard crew, in the University race, won the prize, accomplishing the three miles in 18 minutes 12¾ seconds, being the best time on record. The Yale crew came in in 19 minutes 25½ seconds.

The race was witnessed by an immense crowd.

The champion flags were presented to the winning crews, as were also gold medals to each one of the winning University crew, and a silver cup to each one of the winning Freshman crew.

California Oil Well—Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 18.

The oil-well of the California Petroleum Company at Ajai Rancho, in Santa Barbara County, which burst out with great violence in May last, and projected a column of oil sixty feet into the air from a depth of five hundred and fifty feet, continues to flow steadily.

Advices to July 12 state that the well is improving in production at the rate of one hundred barrels of oil per day, and the oil is twenty-four degrees in density.

Arrived ships *Bunker Hill*, from Manilla and *Hase*, from New-York.

Sailed ship *Ellen Austin*, for Liverpool, and ship *War Hawk*, for New-York, and ship *Johane*, for ——.

Flour firm at $6@$6 50. Wheat, $1 75. Barley, $1 20. Legal tenders, 72⅛.

Governors Fenton and Buckingham at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, July 19.

Gov. FENTON and staff, of New-York, and Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, have arrived at Saratoga, and are stopping at the Union Hotel.

The Paris Exposition.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Of New-York, have been awarded

THE FIRST

GRAND GOLD MEDAL

FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

It being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of American Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, have, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

The Final Departure of the Excise Law.

THE COMMISSIONERS GIVE IT UP!

See Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, of this Saturday, July 20.—*Advertisement.*

The Final Departure of the Excise Law.

THE COMMISSIONERS GIVE IT UP!

See Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, of this Saturday, July 20.—*Advertisement.*

The Final Departure of the Excise Law.

THE COMMISSIONERS GIVE IT UP!

See Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, of this Saturday, July 20.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices. T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Official.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Coöperateur ELIAS HOWE, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. *Medaille d'or.*"	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour la machine à boutonnière. *Medaille d'or.*"

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *abricant de machines à coudre, exposant;*" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "button-hole machine," and not for the sewing-machine.

To Get Rid of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Remittent Fever, use Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, a standard remedy, that acts quickly and cures thoroughly. Sold everywhere.

Going to Boston.

Dr. H. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., will close his office in this City on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 4 P. M.; therefore those who wish to consult him for Loss of Hair, Grayness, Moles, Wens, Warts, Pimply Eruptions, Comedones, (Black Worms,) or any cutaneous affection, or to obtain his concentrated prescriptions for home or European travel, should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Dr. Perry will open his Boston office, No. 41 Winter-st., on Monday, Aug. 6, for two months only.

Consultations personally or by letter are free of charge.

Honors well Merited.—A Legion of Honor conferred on Mme. Chevalier by the Emperor of the French.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This recently-improved article positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; is a dressing which imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair, and stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers. The trade supplied by wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universelle.

The only gold medal awarded for

PERFECTION

in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery. NO. 893 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Mosquito Nets, With or without patent Portable Canopies. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

Ladies for the Country, if you wish for yourselves and families beautiful boots and shoes, all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st. After Aug. 1 Union-square.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes, Cards and Note Paper in the City.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines. REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH. Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

HALL—COWLES.—In Farmington, Conn., Wednesday, July 17, EDWARD HALL, of San Francisco, Cal., to LOUISE C., daughter of Francis Cowles, Esq., of Farmington.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

MACY—SCHONI.—At Williamstown, Mass., on Thursday, July 18, by Rev. John Tatlock, Jr., JARED MACY, of New-York, to Miss PAULINE SCHONI, of Williamstown.

HAYDEN—DODD.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 18, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, D. D., NATHANIEL HAYDEN, of New-York, to LIZZIE J., youngest daughter of Col. Joseph Dodd, of the former place.

DIED.

BERGEN.—On Thursday, July 18, in his 53d year, JOHN G. BERGEN.

The funeral services at his late residence, 3d-av., near 35th-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CLAPP.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, July 16, after a long and painful illness, JOHN K. CLAPP, aged 77 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Baptist Church at Sing Sing, on Sunday, July 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HIBBLER.—On Friday evening, July 19, Dr. R. WALTER HIBBLER, eldest son of Nelson S. and Elizabeth Hibbler, aged 31 years.

Friends and relatives of the familyare respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 280 South 6th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOLLEY.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 17, ALEXANDER SEARLE, infant son of Alexander L. and Mary H. Holley, aged 22 days.

The remains will be taken to Salisbury, Conn., for interment.

MEACHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 18, CLARISSA A., wife of George L. Meacham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 153 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

POILLON.—On Wednesday, July 17, WINFIELD, infant son of Winfield and Harriet B. Poillon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

PURDY.—On Friday, July 19, JANE, daughter of George W. and Jane Purdy, aged 8 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The remains will be taken to the White Plains Cemetery on Monday next, by the 9:45 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., for interment.

RUSHER.—On Thursday, July 18, at Flushing, L. I., CHARLES H., infant son of Wm. A. and Jennie D. Rusher.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Chas. H. Rusher, Barclay-st., Flushing, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

UNKART.—At Rose Hill, Staten Island, on Thursday evening, July 18, EDWARD UNKART, in his 62d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Zion's Church, Henry-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On Monday, July 8, in Edinburgh, Scotland, JOHN WILSON, of Skillman-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

Due notice of his funeral will be given, which will take place on the arrival of his remains, which are now on their way to his late home.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 162.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of East Eighty-sixth-street, aged about forty years, stout built, sandy hair, no teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue jacket, no vest, blue pants, no boots, no socks or stockings. Body been in the water two weeks. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 163.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Pier No. 27 East River, aged about fifty years, stout built, light hair, good teeth, full face, bald on head. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue cloth coat, black pants, shoes, white linen shirt. Found on the person the following article: Leather belt around the waist. Body appears to have been in the water but a few days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LIGHTHILL has returned to New-York City, and removed his consultation rooms from No. 34 St. Mark's-place to

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST., where he can be daily consulted on the diseases to which he gives exclusive attention, embracing

IMPAIRED HEARING, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, and all Diseases of the Ear.

CHRONIC CATARRH of the Head, Nose and Throat, and all Diseases affecting the nasal cavities, and the various

CHEST AND THROAT DISEASES, including Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Diseases of the Heart, and all forms of Pulmonary Complaints.

RECEPTION HOURS from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, July 20. The mails for France, via Havre, per steamer GUIDING STAR, will close at this office on SATURDAY, July 20, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

IMPORTANT.—FOR A FEW DAYS WE WILL sell Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 50 per dozen!! Superior Dress Shirts $2; English Gauze Undershirts $1. Everything else in the Men's Furnishing line at prices so much below regular rates as to make the difference felt in the pocket. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Park-row and Ann-st., opposite Astor House.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail.) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases (cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency No. 4 Dey-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

In contemplating the unparalleled success which has attended Dr. VON EISENBERG'S practice during the last twelve years of his residence in this City, without one single day's absence from New-York, and when he reflects upon the weight of responsibility resting on him on account of the immense number of his patients confiding in him, wherefore, in the spirit of truth and soberness he falls prostrate before HIM "with whom he has to do" and supplicates His blessings upon his success, and also most gratefully acknowledges the high and honorable manner in which his medical brethren have sustained his principle of treatment.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away, for he that understands the use of Dr. Von Eisenberg's Æsthetico-Neuralgicon has a jewel of more worth than a diamond; he that does not understand its use is little fit to administer physic. There lies a key which will unlock, if it be turned by a wise hand, the means to administer the whole cabinet of physic.

Galen and Diascordies say: "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

"EARS TO THE DEAF."

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skillful and successful physician.

THOMAS J. MOORE,
No. 333 Greenwich-st.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

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I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

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Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

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CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

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M. H. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

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INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer-books will be closed on and after July 26, until day of payment.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.

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5-20 Coupon, '64	109	109¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119½
5-20 Coupon, '65	109½	109¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118½
5-20 " new, '65	108⅜	108⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	117⅞
5-20 " new, '67	108⅜	108½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¾	116⅞
10-40 Registered	102	102⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¾	115⅞
10-40 Coupon	102⅛	102⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	115¾
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK, LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF TURNER BROTHERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY. WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., July 25, 1867. Transfer-books closed July 20 to the 26th.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL CO., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Pennsylvania Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. By order.

WM. C. WEED, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government Tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 22, 1867, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for Three or Six Months, previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open every day, for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interests from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH.—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.

WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,146 Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st. Present deposits, $4,500,000.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Deposits of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS over $5.

Money deposited by the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1. Assets, $3,505,630 23.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO

Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$327,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

July 1, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square. Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st., No. 561 6th-av., No. 163 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.

E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867	1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867	316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

H. KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$250,000
Net Surplus	134,074
Total	$384,074

BROOKLYN, July 12, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY HULL, Jr., Cashier.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.

The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST. FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

A FEW NICE HOUSES FOR SALE ON 116th and 117th sts., between 3d and 4th avs., three stories, basement and cellar, brown-stone stoop and trimmings; all modern improvements. Price $9,500. Inquire of the foreman on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BURLINGTON, N. J., FOR SALE.—Twenty acres in high condition in all respects; 500 peach trees, 200 quince, 150 cherries, 360 pears, 200 apples, 300 currants and gooseberries, 300 best grapes, an acre of blackberries and raspberries, extensive flower and vegetable gardens, and grounds all planted; large new brick propagating-house, poultry-house, and numerous complete outbuildings; a fine stream of water; modern mansion, 36 by 26, with extensive buildings; 11 parlors and chambers, water-closet, cooking range, wash boilers, heater in cellar, all in complete order; fine location, one mile from station and post-office, and in every respect a first-class establishment; price $15,000; half cash, and immediate possession. Also, several large and small fruit farms, now producing largely. Full particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

SHIPPAN POINT, ON THE SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn.—Part of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased, is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers; this Point, acknowledged to be the best piece of property on the Sound, contains 293 acres, part heavily timbered, many of the old trees measuring eight to ten feet in circumference; it adjoins the town and forms one side of Stamford Harbor; all the trains on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad stop, and it is reached in one hour and a half from the City; there is a spring of finest water on the place, orchards, garden and abundance of hay; for a hotel or any public institute, it is one of the most desirable places in the country; for private residences equally attractive; the old family mansion, barn and outbuildings remain, and the whole property will be sold without reserve. For plans and full particulars, apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition, and mostly in grass; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,733 Post-office.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A three-story brown-stone or brick house in the City, a country residence of 18 acres at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.; house delightfully situated; surrounded with fruit and shade trees; goodhouse, barn, carriage-house, granery, hennery, grapery, &c.; one mile from depot. By addressing OWNER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, stating particulars, will receive immediate attention.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, a modern-built house, new, containing 11 rooms, bath room and kitchen, with cellar and one acre of ground. For particulars inquire of E. COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A FARM of 18 acres, with new house, barn, &c., within 1¼ miles of the depot, and in sight of Long Island Sound. Inquire of H. MASEMANN, No. 114 East 31st-st., or No. 452 4th-av.

PARTIES WANTING YONKERS PROPERTY can be furnished with a large list of houses and plots of all descriptions and prices, for sale or exchange. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCES in Plainfield, N. J., can be purchased at a great bargain if sold at once. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

A FARM ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—226 acres, situated upon the banks of the Hudson; beautiful location, good buildings; terms easy.

JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* Building. Also, third and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS—Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of Western merchants, Earle's Hotel; no hazardous business admitted; excellently lighted and ventilated, and at moderate rents. Inquire on the premises, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, coach-house, stable; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; lot 60x500 feet; six minutes from the depot; thirty-five minutes from New-York. Photograph.

KING & CO., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEMENT and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

LOFTS TO RENT.—PART FIRST LOFT NO. 581 Broadway, with entrance from Broadway and Mercer st., with lofts above on Mercer-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—ON west side, between New-York Hotel and 10th-st.; long lease at cheap rent; full-size lot. Address, real name, MERCHANT, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOND-ST.—PARLORS, BASEMENT, AND third floor, to let, together or separately. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

LOFT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—SECOND loft of No. 265 Broadway; 120 feet deep. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE AN UNFURNISHED three-story high-stoop house, below 42d-st., in a good neighborhood. Address Post-office Box No. 68.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROBERTSON'S PRIVATE HOTEL, NO. 2 NORFOLK-ST., STRAND, LONDON.

Bed, meat breakfast, fire, gas, attendance and use of coffee-room, 4s. per day.

Private sitting-rooms if required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

EUG. COURMEAUX, Rue de Rivoli, No. 240; furnished houses and apartments to let; lists gratis; French and foreign wines; cognacs; exchange office; house, estate and commission agent. Sole agency for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s champagne.

PETER WILSON,

Carpet shaking establishment, No. 329 6th-av. He has been 35 years in the business and understands it perfectly. Orders received by post. PETER WILSON, Residence 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 ARE to have another excursion at the solicitation of many friends who could not attend our last excursion, also many of those that were with us, takes place on TUESDAY, July 30, 1867; tickets and circulars are now ready; all interested in the welfare, male and female, please call at No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., and get their supply of tickets. Col. ABRM. DALLY, Secretary, Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.

N. B.—For further particulars see circular.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.

THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.

2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.

3d. For paving the carriage-way of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.

4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.

5th. For building sewer in 1st-av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.

6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.

7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.

2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block from 48th-st. either way.

3d. Both sides of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.

4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.

5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.; also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.

6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.

7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF HARVEY LULL, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 1854, and ante-dated Jan. 2, 1854, for an improvement in shutter hinges, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 2d day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

ANNUAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. TYLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the Thirty-first day of July, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dated JULY 19, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday July 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM B. JUDSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dated JULY 19, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY GILES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dated JULY 19, 1867.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY in Jersey City, near the ferry. Address Box 3,597 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 159 WEST 124TH-ST., YOUNG men can be accommodated with comfortable board. Terms $5 a week.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board, transient or permanent. Prices reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS taken at $7 per week, in a private family at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, pleasantly situated, neatly furnished, including good Chickering piano; rooms cool, airy and commodious; good table, pleasant drives, fine scenery and healthy location; stable if required. For particulars refer to JOHN BLISS & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman, wife and three children; within two or three hours of New-York preferred. Address, with particulars, D. G., Box No. 5,411 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS wanted at a private boarding-house, Katonah, Westchester County. Address Post-office Box No. 62. Large rooms, newly fitted up; the country is unsurpassed for health, beautiful scenery, drives, &c.; 1½ hours' ride from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; ¼ mile from depot. Reference—Dr. E. Todd, second door east of Broadway, in 18th-st., New-York.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, ONE MILE from New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad; house large; grounds well shaded; healthy location. Parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; terms moderate; carriage to let. References: J. F. Travis, No. 39 Murray-st.; L. Covell, No. 24 East 17th-st.; or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE FAMILIES, (three rooms, 14x18, 6.10x12,) on the Shrewsbury River; bathing in front; ocean three miles below; table and attendance equal to Long Branch hotels; terms about one-half. Address Darrow's Cottages, near Red Bank, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to

WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARDING IN NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A few boarders can be accommodated at the house of Rev. H. CONNELLY, No. 59 Ann-st., Newburgh, N. Y. Two large and one small room on the second floor, to suit one or two families. West Point, the Highlands and Hudson River in full view.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, ON a farm preferred, not over two hours from the city, for a gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; if suited may remain through the Winter; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, W. W. W., Box 160 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 29 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army and Clothing and Equipage, No. 460 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000 Woolen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
10,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,500 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
104,000 Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled.)
21,000 pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151 Buckles for Trousers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller CUYAHOGA.

Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Lynn, in Philadelphia, in 1864 is now in complete order.

Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller

MIAMI.

Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.

The Miami is of beautiful model, and was Lord Palmerston's yacht. With slight expense she might be made one of the most beautiful steam-yachts in the world.

These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Hoboken, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Monday, 29th June next.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, &c.

By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st., a general assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture. Carpets, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, engravings, &c.; also one keno table, benches &c.

ALSO BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEE—One rosewood parlor suite, a quantity of walnut and mahogany furniture, three Brussels carpets, china, glass, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, desks, refrigerators, pianos, &c. Also, for account of underwriters, an assortment of shovels, saws, planes, squares, levels, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Army wagons, tents, awnings, wagon covers, truck covers, boat sails, McClellan saddles, mule covers, harness, army clothing, rubber blankets, ponchos.

W. A. CARTER, No. 82 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 27 BOND-ST.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND good intellectual and social culture, to be an efficient aid in conducting a young ladies' school in the City. Apply before July 27, giving name, address, qualifications and references in full. Address Mrs. D. L., Station G, New-York.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SAINT THOMAS CHURCH. B. W. WILLIAMS, SEXTON AND UNDERTAKER, No. 276 6th-av.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 40 NEW-BOWERY, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—The schools are closed until Sept. 1, at which time we expect to enter one of our new buildings. During the vacation the sick will be visited and assisted, and homeless children received. Office open daily, from 9 to 12 o'clock. There will be a meeting in behalf of this Mission in the Baptist (Rev. Mr. PENDLETON'S) Church, in West 53d-st., near 7th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. VAN METER will address the meeting, and some of the most interesting children from the Mission will sing.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 21st inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING IN Lefferts Park, Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M., preaching at 3½ P. M. by Rev. G. LANSING TAYLOR, Pastor of Carlton-av. Methodist Episcopal Church; preaching at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. Mr. HATFIELD, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The public are cordially invited.

THE 24TH-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (near 9th-av.,) will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on SUNDAY, the 21st of July, 1867. Services as follows: 10½ A. M. Sermon and dedicatory services by Rev. Bishop E. S. JANES, D. D. 3 P. M. Sermon by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, Presiding Elder. 7¾ P. M., Sermon by Rev. A. K. SANFORD.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. S. HOLME, D. D., pastor. Chapel corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., will be open for divine service every LORD'S DAY in July and August, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. L. COVELL, in the evening by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, pastor of the First Church.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting at the rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D.; Rev. F. H. MARLING and Mr. BOWLES COLGATE. Young men are invited.

R. R. McBURNEY, Secretary.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor.—Good preaching and singing EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. All seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—the original permanent Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. S. MORAN, a Presiding Elder of the North Carolina Conference, at 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. The church is supported by the voluntary contributions of those who attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Social Influence of the Bible.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—S. S. SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Lamb with Seven Horns and Seven Eyes.*—Rev. v., 6.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak before the Spiritualists of New-York at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Subjects—*Man's Spiritual Supremacy to Circumstances*, and *Coming Events.*

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs. Services SUNDAY (D.V.) by the pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—*The spiritual body according to St. Paul.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. T. K. CONRAD at 7¾ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH NEAR 7th-av., preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by J. V. OSTERHOUT, Missionary of the Church; at 7¾ by Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, and singing by a company of his Little Wanderers.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. FAY will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock, Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—15th-st., near Irving-place, Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor. This church will be open as usual through the Summer, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARY'S HALL—AN EPISCOPAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES.—The Winter term will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. Rev. THOS. [illegible] M. D., Rector.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. PROF. McILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer Meeting 3½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Good singing. Subject—*The Victory of Faith.*

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., opposite the reservoir, will remain open for Sabbath services during the Summer; Rev. J. H. DWIGHT, officiating. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Morning subject: *The Soul's [illegible] Land.*

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 222 MADISON-AV., Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—HON. WM. H. SEWARD, President. Fall Term commencing Sept. 9. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange Country, N. Y.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

FRENCH CLASSES.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN can join separate and permanent classes, with a new and easy method, under the direction of a competent teacher; 36 tickets for $20. Address Box No. 24 Station D.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND CONVERSATION, by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris (Teachers' School) No. 27 Bond-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BILLIARDS.

FRENCH'S HOTEL BILLIARD-ROOM is now reopened in a style which for elegance and appointments is not surpassed by any billiard-room in the City.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALLEPPO.....July 17
SIDOLA.....July 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$35 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS.....Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR..Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Lexow & Voight, No. 2 New Chambers-st.
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
S. Thompson & Nephew, No. 73 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner...Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, Sept. 14
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY...July 17
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY...July 20
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY...July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY...July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON..WEDNESDAY...July 31
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY...Aug. 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$110	Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.. 115	Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125	Steerage to Paris.....45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VERA CRUZ, FOR HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 20, at 8 o'clock A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A1 iron steamship IRON AGE, WM. CASSAP, Commander, will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River. For freight or passage, apply to CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place, or to FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEDNNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—RISING STAR, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. HOWES, July 20.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Aug. 10.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted). SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on July 27, punctually at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on July 27.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.
LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent, 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 44 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday, 20th...	4	P. M.	Saturday, 20th...	8	A. M.
Sunday, 21st.....	7½	A. M.	Saturday, 20th....	7	P. M.
Sunday, 21st.....	7	P. M.	Sunday, 21st.....	4	P. M.
Monday, 22d.....	10½	A. M.	Monday, 22d.....	7	A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....	11	A. M.	Tuesday, 23d.....	7	A. M.
Wednesday, 24th..	11½	A. M.	Wednesday, 24th..	7½	A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday, 20th...	10	A. M.	Saturday, 20th...	6	A. M.
Sunday, 21st.....	8	A. M.	Saturday, 20th....	5	P. M.
Monday, 22d.....	8	A. M.	Sunday, 21st.....	5	P. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....	8	A. M.	Monday, 22d.....	11½	A. M.
Wednesday, 24th..	9	A. M.	Tuesday, 23d.....	12	M.
			Wednesday, 24th..	12½	P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¾ A. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.—The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOS. P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, July 21:
Leave New-York foot of Barclay-st. at 9 and 10½ A. M., 4½ and 9½ P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 and 11½ A. M., 2 and 7½ P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the Pier foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Coldspring and Cornwall; returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9½ and 1½; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3¼ P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottensville, Amboy and Keyport. Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, will leave Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 3 P. M. Fare to all way landings 25 cents, Keyport 50 cents.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO College Point, City Island and New-Rochelle. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, July 21, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION.—BOATS TO HARlem, High Bridge and Karles Park, Westchester County. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6:30 P. M.; leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6:20 P. M., landing at 8th-st. Fare 15 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip EVERY SUNDAY, at 9½ A. M., stopping at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ and Glen Cove at 4½ P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East-River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c. UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS.
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:40 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L.V.R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P.M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
IS NOW TENDERING TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC the greatest inducement ever offered them from NEW-YORK TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, by giving the privilege of visiting the CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND RETURN, and passing through the cities of PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, at the cost of only a through ticket by the Northern and Pennsylvania Lines. The scenery along the line of the road surpasses in grandeur any railway route in the Union, and travelers pass numerous prominent points, rendered historical by war scenes during the late rebellion.
Through tickets and book-maps giving special information can be had at the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st., or the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.
O. W. PERVEIL, General Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy.....	$1 00	Saratoga.....	1 75
Schenectady.....	1 3[illegible]	Fort Edwar.....	2 45
Fonda.....	1 39	Whitehall.....	3 30
Utica.....	2 45	Rutland.....	4 00
Rome.....	2 76	Burlington.....	6 00
Syracuse.....	3 54	North Adams.....	2 00
Rochester.....	5 30	St. Albans.....	7 25
Lockport.....	6 35	Ogdensburgh.....	10 50
Suspension Bridge...	6 75	Montreal.....	9 75
Buffalo.....	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between BENJAMIN S. FOSTER and WILLIAM S. NAPIER, doing business under the firm and style of B. S. FOSTER & CO., at No. 235 Fulton-st., is this day mutually dissolved.
BENJAMIN S. FOSTER,
WILLIAM S. NAPIER.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
The business hereafter will be conducted by the subscriber, who will always have a good stock of foreign and domestic fruit on hand.
WILLIAM S. NAPIER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER, WITH $5,000, in a legitimate and profitable cash business; best of reference given and required. Address CASH, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

REWARDS.

$250 REWARD.
IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.
The above reward will be paid by us for the most improved method of sealing our tinfoil papers of century chewing tobacco. Satisfactory tests invariably required, subject to our approval, to Aug. 1, 1867.
P. & G. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the arrest and conviction of one O. LEARD, (formerly of Brocton, Chatauqua County, N.Y.,) alias F. A. Durant, alias H. L. Weaver & Co., No. 172 Broadway, New-York, fraudulently selling agencies for Robinson's Patent Photograph Album. The public will take notice that said party is acting entirely without authority, and is obtaining money under false pretences.
DAVID MILLARD, No. 241 West 6th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPErior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.
Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.
Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.
Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.
JACOB H. GUMBLE, JOHN N. HAYWARD, WILLIAM HAW, Jr., } Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
836 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
187 Pounds American Packing.
56 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
3 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. or the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:
KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.
Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.
There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (13) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.
This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.
The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.
Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to
Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER, Major of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867.
For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.
BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS, Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert, and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Losier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL AND COMFORTABLE!
ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the renowned American LILLIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE, will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3¼, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES,
including the laughable sketch of
NEW YEAR'S CALLS.
The Summer Dramatic Company will perform
MY WIFE POLLY,
and
ONLY A CENT.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE under contribution.
THE EARTH, AIR AND WATERS yield their products to this, the
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection, have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, 22d—Opening of the PANTOMIME SEASON. G. L. FOX'S Comic Pantomime LITTLE BOY BLUE will be produced.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 19 and 20.
The talented Dramatic Company in THE FACTORY GIRL and SWISS COTTAGE. Prof. LOGRENIA, Magician, trained Birds, Mice, &c. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE,
No. 600 Broadway.
Reopening of the Georgia Minstrels THIS EVENING, with an entire change of programme.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

THE TURF.

TURF.
GREAT MATCH FOR $5,000.
Fashion Course—Trotting MONDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.—Match for $5,000; two miles and repeat.—J. Dougrey's b. m. Fearless, in harness; D. Mace's b. g. Stonewall Jackson, under saddle. Good day and track.
SAME DAY—STAKE OF $300.
Mile heats, 3 in 5. W. Borst's bl. m., in harness; W. Smith's ch. m., to wagon; B. Daniel's ch. m. Louise, in harness.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

GREAT SOUL IN A SMALL BODY.
MATHUSHEK PIANOS.
By a recent invention of Mr. Frederick Mathushek, (THE NEW PATENT EQUALIZING SCALE WITH LINEAR BRIDGE,) the power of the piano is so greatly increased that an instrument of little more than HALF THE USUAL SIZE, and LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE WEIGHT, is in tone, volume, brilliancy and all other respects equal to that of the best full-sized pianos. This is demonstrated in the COLIBRI PIANO, four feet nine inches long, two feet eight inches wide, yet having seven full octaves. THE ORCHESTRAL PIANO (ordinary size) by the same arrangement equals a Concert Grand. The peculiar construction secures the greatest durability and longest continuance "in tune." The New-York *Weekly Review*, the leading musical authority in this country, says: "The Colibri Piano-forte can speak with such power and sonority that we must look at the thing in order to believe it possible. * * Throughout the scale the tone is even, very full, sonorous, brilliant and melodious."
Musicians, amateurs, and those desiring to purchase, are invited to call and examine. Send for illustrated circular showing the features of the invention, and the reasons for its excellence. BARLOW & DOEHLER. No. 694 Broadway and No. 8 4th-st.

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.
CHOICE! SPARKLING! BRILLIANT!
Will be found in the New Collection entitled "The Pianist's Album," just out, containing all the popular pieces that are invariably called for, and with which every player should be familiar. Adapted to the capacity of the majority of performers. Price, plain, $2 50; cloth, $3; full gilt, $4. Sent postpaid.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 8[illegible]5 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

NOTICE.—A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened about Aug. 1, at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st., by FREDERICK BLUME.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand piano-fortes, from $75 to $600. Also to let and sold on installments.

DRY GOODS

GREAT EXHIBITION, 1867.
PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
37, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 37,
OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL.
SILK STUFFS.
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
LACE.
INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES.
FANCY TISSUES.
WEDDING OUTFITS.
The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.
DRESSES,
READY-MADE AND TO MEASURE.
Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

PARIS.—THE MAGASINS REUNIS, PLACE DU CHATEAU D'EAU. An immense Palace for the sale of every description of FRENCH ARTICLES of superior quality. A vast assortment. Fixed prices marked in plain figures, the same as in the best Paris retail houses. The expenses of the purchaser reimbursed by a new system of guaranteed payments.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out "work," &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, A ROLL OF BILLS, COMing from Continental Bank through Broad-st., and through Delmonico's to New-st. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder. Apply at No. 26 New-st., ground floor.

FOUND—A CORAL BREASTPIN. THE OWNER will receive the same by applying at 30 West 37th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likenesses of future husbands; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
SATURDAY, July 20.
SIXTH WEEK
OF MR. DAN BRYANT,
and great success of the
BRILLIANT NEW IRISH DRAMA OF
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
which is received nightly with
UPROARIOUS APPLAUSE
BY CROWDED HOUSES.
This Drama is pronounced by the press and public to be the
MOST ATTRACTIVE AND AMUSING
Irish Drama ever presented.
MR. DAN BRYANT
as Barry O'Leary and Mickey Looney.
Introducing his great specialties of
SONG AND DANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 20.
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON
GRAND JAPANESE MATINEE.
GRAND JAPANESE MATINEE.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL SEATS.
This evening last night of the
ARABS! ARABS!
AND
JAPANESE! JAPANESE!
Monday next Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.
THIS SATURDAY—TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AND EVENING.
JULIA DEAN IN BOTH.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING, AT 7¾.
LADY OF LYONS. TWO PIECES.
JULIA DEAN FAZIO.
AS PAULINE. THE LOVE CHASE.
MONDAY—THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
Messrs. G. W. and W. J. THOMPSON.
NICK WHIFFLES AND HIS DOG CALAMITY.
NEW-YORK FIREMAN.
RIVAL DUTCHMEN.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 20, AT 8.
1. March, "Persian" (new).....Strauss
2. Overture, "Maritana".....Wallace
3. Waltz, "Buergersinn," (new).....Strauss
4. Selection, "L'Africaine".....Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Stradella".....Flotow
6. Fantasie, Solo for Trombone.....Beer
MR. F. LETSCH.
7. { Polka Mazurka, "Arm in Arm" (new)... { Polka, "For Ever," (new)..... } Strauss
8. Second Finale, "Favorita".....Donizetti
9. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot".....Adam
10. Song without words, "Jugend Erinnerung," (new)..Bach
Messrs. ELLER AND SCHMITZ.
11. Grand Potpourri, "Humoresken".....Riede
12. Polka, "Gnome," (new).....Strauss
Admission, 25 cents.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,
A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at the office of DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from
GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA,
nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera.
In all such cases, patients should consult their own individual interests, and call on one who has had much successful practice in the treatment of the above diseases, and who can permanently cure you. The great number of cases which we have treated, and the gratification of seeing them all cured, enable us to guarantee a certain and positive cure in every case. To prove this, we solicit, more especially, cases of long standing, and those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere or pronounced incurable. Throw all quack remedies to the dogs. Every thoroughly educated and well read physician who has had the same advantages in the treatment of the above diseases as ourself, knows that the same remedies which cure one will not cure or even benefit every other. Every patient must positively, if a cure is effected, be treated according to the constitutional peculiarities of their individual self.
Consultation free.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth edition; pp. 300; price $1 50.
This is a new edition, with an appendix, on the immediate cure of Stricture by the Urethrotome. Also, on Hydrocele and Varicocele, with the modern treatment.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"The chapter on Circumcision contains some novel and useful ideas; there can be no doubt that the rite was designed to subserve a purpose eminently wise and conducive to health in hot climate."
"The chapters on Hydrocele and Varicocele, and Stricture, are very suggestive of good practice and large experience."—*Boston Med. and Surg., and New-York Journals of Medicine.*
"Dr. Dixon has placed the profession under great obligation by this excellent, practical and cautionary work."—*London Lancet.*
"The chapter on the origin and curability of Syphilis shows a profound knowledge of the bibliography of that deeply interesting subject; that on self-abuse should be published as a tract and paid for by the nation."—*Merchants' Express, New-York.*
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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

forth it was a struggle between two great parties, and that the conquering party had a right to do with the conquered what is pleased. That was in the face of the solemn proclamation of both Houses of Congress, passed unanimously, after the struggle had reached its height—after the first battle of Bull Run—that it was not a war between nations, but it was a war to enforce the provisions of the Constitution, acknowledging all the rights of the States, and declaring that as soon as the struggle terminated, terminate how it might, these States were to be restored to their relations to the Union. The facts of the case heretofore do not bear out the inference which the gentleman from Pennsylvania endeavors to give—the very sound law to which he has reference—but on the contrary, places us in a position in which we have said to the world that those principles of law do not apply and did not apply to the struggle in which the North was engaged with the South. As to the gentleman from Massachusetts who first spoke, (Mr. BOUTWELL,) we all know that this subject of impeachment has become so thoroughly imbeded in his mind that on no occasion does he fail to present it to the House. We are here called upon to discharge a solemn duty under the Constitution, and to declare whether, notwithstanding the reasons which the President has assigned against the passage of the bill, it shall become a law. Instead of discussing that question, the gentleman from Massachusetts has honored us with the reasons why the President should be impeached. Some of them, I believe, he attempted to draw from the language of the message. But how does that message close? What does the President tell you after he has declared that this act is an outrage on the Constitution and a violation of the great principles of English liberty? What does he tell you? Where does he appeal? He says he appeals to the ballot-box. Is the gentleman from Massachusetts afraid of that? He well may be, as it will soon tell a story that will be utterly at variance with the views he entertained. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side of the House.] Part of the speech of the gentleman would be very well in a political electioneering room, and part of it would have been very well in the year of the French revolution, but it does not fit the temper of our times. If there be anything of constitutional liberty left, that a gentleman, occupying the position he does, and under such circumstances, promulgate and urge such views—

The fall of the Speaker's hammer here indicated the close of the five minutes allowed to Mr. BRUYN.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said: I did not intend to occupy one moment of the time of the House on this question, until it seemed to be rendered necessary by the irregular course which has been pursued by two of my colleagues of the Judiciary Committee, (BUTLER and WILLIAMS,) and some of the words which have fallen from the lips of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS.) I will not pretend to be cognizant with all the laws and all the history of England, and it may be that I do not understand the question as fully as my learned colleague (WILLIAMS.) He has asserted that he knows it all, and when a man knows that, he knows all that he can know. He has given us his opinion in this case. I do not intend to enter upon the discussion of this case at all. It is not the proper time, nor can it be properly entered upon until presented to the House in due form. When the House of Representatives charged the Judiciary Committee with the investigation of this case, I did not understand that a majority of the House sent the case to the Committee for that Committee to act upon it wholly as partisans. I understood that, so far as it imposed an obligation upon me, it was to fearlessly and faithfully investigate that case—not as a Republican, but as a member of the Law Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States; and, let me say, that I have pushed the investigation in that light; and I affirm here to-day that no amount of political pressure shall turn me aside from the conscientious discharge of my duty as I find the case controlled by the laws and the facts. [Applause on the Democratic side of the House.] I have no sympathy with the course or political conduct of the President of the United States; but, Sir, he is entitled to have the charges made against him investigated according to law, and to have the case returned to the House as the facts and the law will warrant. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) has said there are secret influences at work. It is easy for any man to cast suspicion upon all other men when it is necessary to carry by force of party organization anything which he may desire to prove successful. I do not know to what influences the gentleman refers, not only controlling, as he says, the action of the members of the House, which will prevent articles of impeachment being presented to the Senate, but controlling also members of the Senate, who are to sit as a high Court of impeachment, under the solemnity of their oaths. Sir, is every man to be run down because he cannot look upon questions just as some other men view them? Is every man to be hounded down in this country because he will not surrender the right of private judgment? Have we come to that?

Here the fall of the Speaker's hammer indicated the termination of the gentleman's five minutes.

The House then proceeded to vote upon the passage of the bill by yeas and nays.

The vote resulted in yeas 100, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baker, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Blair, Boutwell, Broomall, Buckland, Butler, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Ferry, Fields, Finney, Gravelly, Halsey, Hamilton, Hayes, Hill, Hooper, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Myers, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Pile, Poland, Polsley, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana; Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Windom, Woodbridge Speaker, Colfax—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Barnes, Boyer, Brooks, Eldridge, Getz, Glossbrenner, Haight, Holman, Kerr, Marshall, Morgan, Niblack, Nicholson, Noel, Pruyn, Robinson, Ross, Stone, Van Auken, Van Trump—22.

The Speaker announced that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill had again passed the House, and, with the objections of the President, would be transmitted to the Senate for its like reconsideration.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the Select Committee on the investigation in the pay department as follows: Lincoln, Scofield, Cobb, Buckland and Holman.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

The Speaker presented the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate bill for the further protection of equal rights in the District of Columbia. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CRETANS.

The Speaker presented the House resolution declaring sympathy with the suffering people of Crete.

The resolution was agreed to.

DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, on a suspension of the rules, introduced a joint resolution concerning the government of the army of the United States. The joint resolution provides that no district or department commander shall be relieved by the President from the command heretofore assigned to and and now exercised by him without the advice and consent of the Senate, unless a change of the commander be recommended by the General commanding the army.

The joint resolution was read three times and passed.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION VETO.

The Speaker presented a veto message from the President on the bill making appropriations to carry into effect the Reconstruction acts.

The bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 100 yeas to 22 nays.

The following is the vote on passing the Appropriation Bill over the President's veto:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Bingham, Bromwell, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Blair, Boutwell, Broomall, Buckland, Butler, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Finney, Gravely, Halsey, Hamilton, Hayes, Hill, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, McClerg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrill, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Pile, Poland, Palsley, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Selye, Shanks, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Smith, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Wyck, Ward Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge, Speaker Colfax—109.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Barnes, Boyer, Brooks, Eldridge, Getz, Glossbrenner, Haight, Holman, Kerr, Marshall, Munger, Niblack, Nicolson, Noell, Pruyn, Phelps, Robinson, Randall, Ross, Stone, Van Auken, Van Trump—24.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested a concurrent resolution for an adjournment sine die, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, but he did not present it to the House, and then at 4:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Evasions of the Tobacco Tax—Whisky Frauds in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

The following appears in the document transmitted to the House several days ago by the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to frauds on the internal revenue of the Fifth District of North Carolina:

Tobacco Returns.—From the Assessors' returns from October, 1865, to March 1, 1867, it appears that the quantity of tobacco subjected to tax amounted to 233,483 pounds; free of tax, 1,137,827 pounds; and from information obtained from a manufacturer, it is estimated that two million pounds will be produced the present year in Rockingham County alone.

Large quantities of tobacco have been sent out of the State without the payment of the tax required, and in my opinion there is a lot of tobacco manufactured last year now in the State, secreted, awaiting shipment. I would respectfully call your attention to papers marked A. B., accompanying this report, being letter Feb. 1, 1867, from Assistant Assessor ANTHONY to W. H. THOMPSON, Collector, in relation to the seizure of forty-eight boxes tobacco at High Point, N. C.; also affidavit of E. P. BARNES annexed.

I have examined said tobacco and find that it is subject to tax. I also refer you to a copy of notice served on A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent North Carolina Railroad, at High Point, March 9 last, who retains said tobacco in his possession. As Mr. ANTHONY, Assistant Assessor, was not authorized to seize said tobacco, I took with me W. E. THOMPSON, Deputy Collector, and had him make a formal seizure.

I will also state that I caused to be seized the same day—March 9, 1867—at High Point twenty-six boxes of tobacco, in transit from that point to Augusta, Ga., said tobacco at that time going on board a train of cars. I detained at High Point two of the above twenty-six boxes, and after examining said tobacco sent a telegram to Lexington, N. C.—the next station—for the agent of the railroad at that place to stop said twenty-four boxes in transit, which was done, and the same is now in his custody. It appears this tobacco was sent from or near Madison, Rockingham County, by wagons to High Point, and was marked, as follows: "BLAIR & SMITH, Augusta, Ga.," and branded, "No duty in insurrectionary States. P. H. BILBO, United States Inspector, Second Collection District, North Carolina, January, 1866." The amount of tobacco seized is 2,197 pounds, gross weight. I respectfully refer you to my letter of the 9th inst., informing you of said seizure. On my return from High Point and Lexington to Greensboro, I sent for Mr. P. H. BILBO, the Inspector above referred to, and examined him fully in relation to the branding of said boxes. He informed me that he did not brand them, but gave me to understand that some one had got a false brand, as his brands had never been out of his possession. Had time allowed, I should have gone to Rockingham County and seen the manufacturers; but can investigate more fully this matter hereafter.

Tobacco Inspectors.—PEYTON H. BILBO, Inspector of tobacco, snuff and cigars, was appointed Sept. 16, 1865; appointment renewed May 2, 1866; under bond for $500; receives a fee of 20 cents per hundred pounds for inspection and branding, as authorized by Department. (See letter June 28, 1866.) Inspector informs me that he does not always inspect, but in some instances he brands from representations made by the manufacturer "and the looks of the boxes." As a case in point, the 48 boxes seized by ANTHONY, Assistant Assessor, Jan. 28, 1867; said tobacco was not inspected. Had it been, it would have been shown that said tobacco was manufactured during the year 1866.

I am not yet able to judge whether Mr. BILBO is a reliable man or not, but propose to investigate more fully this matter hereafter. I would, however, recommend that the bond of tobacco inspectors be made not less than $10,000, which amount would furnish good and reliable men.

Mr. JAMES G. JONES is also an inspector of tobacco; bond for $1,000, dated Oct. 9, 1866; has not reported to Collector for a long time; absent from this county.

Whisky Insurrection.—The manufacture of distilled spirits is carried on so largely in this State, that it would be almost impossible for me to enter fully into the wholesale frauds committed by distillers and dealers. From the best information obtained, there are at the present time about one hundred others not in operation. Few, if any of them, are running according to law. Whisky can be purchased for $1 40 per gallon, branded, and for $1 30 unbranded. It only costs 10 cents a gallon to brand, and an ordinary man can make a handsome living when engaged in this business, provided he can hold his position, say for the space of three months. There are only two inspectors appointed for this district, and they are under the direction of the Collector, and knew a very little of what is going on at the distillers'. When distillers are found violating the law they are simply requested to close up their stills, and no fines, penalties or forfeitures are exacted of them, except in some few instances. There are but three bonded warehouses in the district, viz.: one in Graham, Almance County; one in Guilford County, seventeen miles south of Greensboro', and the other at the "Haw River House," Almance County.

I am not surprised that distillers and dealers violate the law to some extent, when Government officers encourage them to do so, and are themselves implicated. I would respectfully call your attention to the letter of O. C. ANTHONY, Assistant Assessor of this District, (marked C, and accompanying this report,) of Jan. 2, 1867, and addressed to you. I have examined the case very thoroughly, and am satisfied that all the facts, as stated therein, are strictly true. I also ask your attention to the affidavit of A. W. TOURGEE, (marked I,) accompanying this report, in which will be shown that a Deputy Collector has neglected his duty. The Mr. McADOO referred to in said affidavit is a large dealer in liquor in this place, and when he made his monthly returns to the Assessor, he has always shown by said returns that he had sold the same quantity of liquors that he had purchased. DANIEL CABLE, manufacturer, makes returns of 700 gallons manufactured in 1866, when his books show a business of 2,000 gallons. I think, Sir, I have shown enough in this report to satisfy you that the revenue laws are evaded, both by manufacturers and dealers, and that most of the officers connected with the Revenue Department in the Collector's office are totally unfit for the positions they occupy. In regard to Mr. W. H. THOMPSON, the Collector, from all the information obtained during my investigation, I cannot think that he is a party to any frauds committed on the Government. He bears a high character for honesty and integrity, and is a good citizen. But he has not those qualifications necessary to fill the responsible position which he now occupies. I think, Sir, you can judge from the position of affairs in his office that the business has been greatly neglected, and that a very large amount of revenue remains uncollected, which would have been collected had a business man been at the head of his department. I, therefore, recommend that his successor be appointed, and he be directed to close up his business at the earliest possible moment. By appointing a thorough business man to succeed him, he could then appoint such deputies as would administer the affairs of this branch of the department with credit to both the Government and himself.

I have the honor, Sir, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANCIS A. FULLER, Special Agent Treasury Department.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

The following letter has been addressed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the several United States District-Attorneys throughout the country:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1867.

SIR: I desire to call your attention again to the necessity of renewed and persistent efforts to vigorously enforce the laws for the prevention of frauds in the revenue, especially in regard to distilled spirits. In view of the peculiar temptations to men engaged in the manufacture and shipment of spirits to defraud the revenue, it is needless to say that the Government has most pressing need of your best services, for it is upon you, and oftentime upon you alone, that it must rely for the enforcement of the laws in this regard, both civil and criminal. Wherever the Government contents itself with subjecting the violators of the law, when actually discovered, tried and found guilty, to pecuniary penalties alone, the evil seems to increase. It is, therefore, the object of this communication chiefly to ask your coöperation in the effort to administer more vigorously the penal provisions of the statute. Imprisonment seems almost the only thing that can neither be delegated nor paid from an insurance fund, and nothing less than the wholesome fear of it is sufficient to restrain this class of wrongdoers. I desire you most earnestly not only to give special attention to the enforcement of the several penalties prescribed by law in such cases, but that where conviction has been obtained and the punishment is in the alternative, either fine or imprisonment, you will press the Court for sentence of imprisonment rather than of fine.

In some localities parties who have subjected themselves to fines or imprisonment, have been allowed by the District Attorneys, under the discretionary power claimed and exercised by them in criminal proceedings, to come into Court, and pleading *nolo cartendre*, to be dismissed on payment of a fine. Whatever warrant in law and practice there may be for this disposition of such cases, it manifestly results very much to the detriment of the best interests of the revenue, and it is hoped that the practice will be discontinued. I regret to state that distillers and holders of spirits seem to have turned their attention to corrupting the revenue officers themselves, and am mortified by the apparent frequency of these cases. No greater service to the revenue and the country can be rendered by you than in visiting such with the utmost severity. The law in regard to conspiracies and corruptions seems simple, and only requires enforcement. That you will specially enforce it against any and all officers of the revenue so found corrupt is particularly and earnestly enjoined upon you. Whenever you have in your possession, or can obtain evidence tending to show collusion on the part of the Revenue officers with dishonest tax-payers, I desire not only that it be taken to the Courts, but that a statement of the same be transmitted to me for presentation to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury. I beg to remind you that you are in a position of great responsibility, and that without your willing and active coöperation crimes go unpunished and the laws fall into contempt. I do not make this appeal to you without strong conviction of its propriety and pressing necessity; and, while I solicit your best efforts in the direction indicated, I shall at all times be ready to coöperate with you with all the means in my power. To avoid any possible misconstruction on the part of any District Attorney, I think it proper to add that a copy of this letter is addressed to every United States District Attorney in the country. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Testimony for the Defence all In—The Case to be Speedily Closed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

The proceedings in the SURRATT trial to-day were void of interest as but few witnesses were called, and the session, which was very short, was mainly occupied by arguments as to the admissibility of the Webster House register, and a motion to strike out of the record some of the evidence offered by the defence which, the prosecution claimed, had not been proved to be relevant to the charge of conspiracy made in the indictment. The Court withheld its judgment on the disputed points, but announced that the testimony for the defence must be closed to-morrow, even if it is necessary to prolong the session until candle-light. The defence objected to further introduction of new testimony by the prosecution, and the Court withheld its decision on that point also.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said that one or two witnesses, instead of coming themselves, had sent certified copies of time tables, showing that in April, 1865, a train on the New-York Central Railroad left Albany at 7 A. M., and reached Syracuse at 1:20 P. M. The train left Syracuse at 1:30, and arrived at Canandaigua at 4:52.

Mr. Pierrepont agreed that the time tables should be admitted in evidence, but he would not agree that the trains actually run at the time specified in the absence of further proof.

Mr. Merrick said that before going further in the case, he desired to call the attention of the Court to an authority with reference to reopening the question of the admission of the Webster House register at Canandaigua. He then referred to a decision in 12th Howard, United States Supreme Court. The case was one in which a letter written by a defendant was admitted in evidence to show where the defendant was on a day stated.

Judge Fisher did not deem the cases analagous. Letters were never admitted unless they bore a postmark, and the fact of mailing the letter was evidence of the presence of the party at the place of mailing.

The evidence of Surratt's signature upon the Webster House register, it will be remembered, was ruled out, because there was no proof that it was actually written upon the day indicated upon the face of the register.

The examination of witnesses proceeded very slow this morning, and at 10 o'clock Judge Fisher suggested that the Court proceed with the trial.

Mr. Bradley said that of the witnesses waited for yesterday the principal one was Father Boucher, who had left for this place on Tuesday, and had not yet arrived. Since the Court adjourned yesterday the defence had discovered the whereabouts of a gentleman, a material witness, for whom they had been looking. The gentleman referred to was a man of respectability and character, and the defence expected to prove by him that Surratt was at the Brainerd House, Elmira, on April 14, 1865. As soon as the witness arrived from New-York, where he had been telegraphed for, and after Mr. Boucher was examined, the defence would close as under the ruling of the Court.

Much evidence that the defence proposed to offer was ruled out.

Mr. Merrick said the time had now arrived when all original evidence was in, and the prosecution could not now offer in rebuttal any evidence which might have been offered in chief, and he would, therefore, now move the Court to strike from the record some evidence that did not appear to be connected with the case at issue. The evidence was that which related to Jacob Thompson, to the alleged murder of Union soldiers escaping from rebel prisons, and to the Duell letter. He moved that it all be stricken out.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would not now discuss the question of striking out this testimony, as there were matters that would yet be corrected. He could not agree with Mr. Merrick as to what could be admitted in evidence in rebuttal. The defence attempted to prove that Surratt was in Elmira, and it would be proper for the prosecution to offer original evidence to show that he was not there. The prosecution had shown Surratt was at the theatre on the night of the murder; but it was not absolutely necessary to show that fact.

Mr. Merrick argued that it was necessary to show Surratt's presence at the theatre, and was proceeding to discuss that point, when Mr. Carrington suggested that the only question before the Court was, as to the elimination of certain testimony. He thought the matters asked to be stricken out had been connected, but he doubted whether this was the proper time to discuss that question. It was best to wait until all the evidence was in. When it was discussed he would show that the proper connection had been made.

Mr. Richard Sutton was sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley, and testified that he had very large experience in examining and comparing handwriting; [papers exhibited;] witness did not think the Torrey letter addressed to Atzerodt was in the same handwriting as the letter written to Weichman by Atzerodt; did not think Booth's telegrams and the Selby letter were in the same handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness did not think the Selby letter was written in a natural hand; he did not profess to be an expert, nor had he made it a practice to compare handwriting; his experience had been more in the way of deciphering handwriting.

Mr. Pierrepont asked that the testimony be stricken out, as the witness did not profess to be an expert.

Judge Fisher ruled the testimony out.

Mr. Bradley suggested that the prosecution go on, with the understanding that the defence be allowed to put in the evidence of the two witnesses if they shall arrive in a given time.

Judge Fisher said that such a course would be irregular, but would be agreeable to the Court if the prosecution had no objection. It was a matter, however, for the counsel to decide between themselves.

Mr. Carrington said the prosecution would certainly have to hold the defence to the same rule they had applied to the United States in this case. A similar proposition had been made by the prosecution at another stage of the case, which the defence had refused, and they must now abide by it.

The Court said that the defence must close their testimony if the Court had to sit by candle-light. This was the fifth or sixth week of the trial, and a great deal of delay.

Mr. Merrick desired to know what decision the Court would make with a motion to strike out certain testimony?

Judge Fisher said he would hold the matter over, and in the meantime he would review the question, and if not connecting the prisoner, would rule it out.

Mr. Merrick said he thought the question ought to be disposed of before the final argument of the case, as suggested by the gentleman on the other side. They had made many statements about this magical chain of evidence, but he could not see it, though he had heard it rattle very often.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was only an ordinary iron chain; that was all there was in it.

Mr. Bradley—Yes, but there are several links to be forged to it yet.

At 11:40 A. M. the Court took a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Twenty-Ninth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Friday, July 19.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. LARRIMORE—On the same subject.

By Mr. GREELEY—On the same subject.

By Mr. CURTIS—For female suffrage; also against separate submission of the suffrage question.

By Mr. ANDREWS—Relative to charitable bequests.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President presented the reply of the State Engineer relative to the enlargement of the locks on the Chemung Canal.

Also, from the Clerk of the Superior Court of New-York in answer to a call for information.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he should move a reconsideration of the vote striking from the rules the call for the "previous question."

Mr. MERRITT requested that the report of the Committee on Organization of the Legislature be amended as follows:

First—Strike out of the first section in the first sentence the words "The Senate shall consist of thirty-three members."

Second—After the word "territory" in the third section insert the following words: "And the First District shall be entitled to such additional Senators as its citizen population shall in proportion to that of the entire State entitle it."

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DUGANNE called up the resolution declaring that persons of African descent are entitled to the same rights and immunities as persons of European descent.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to amend "that providing amalgamation of the two races is deprecated by this Convention and laws passed to prevent the same."

Mr. GREELEY moved to lay the subject on the table. The motion was carried.

Mr. MERRITT called up the resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to whom shall be referred all propositions for separate submission.

Mr. HUTCHINGS moved the following substitute:

Resolved, That a Committee of Fifteen be appointed by the Chair to whom shall be referred the following subjects: *First*, The arrangement of the several articles and sections of the Constitution as amended and adopted. *Second*, The manner and form in which the Constitution, as amended and adopted, shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection. *Third*, The publication of the amendments, or the Constitution as amended. *Fourth*, The form of notice of election. *Fifth*, The form of the ballot.

Mr. MERRITT accepted the substitute.

After debate Mr. HALE moved to amend that the Committee so appointed shall not act until all the Standing Committees shall have made their reports, and said reports shall have been acted upon.

Mr. MERRITT accepted the amendment.

Mr. ALVORD moved to further amend that all resolutions relating to separate submission shall be referred to the said Committee as of course, and without debate the amendment was accepted.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend as follows:

But nothing herein contained shall limit the power of the Convention, whether in the House or in Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of submitting any provision of the Constitution under consideration separately to the people without reference to such Committee.

Mr. E. BROOKS moved to postpone the whole subject to the second Wednesday in August. The motion was lost.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend so as to provide that this resolution shall not be construed as a special order to prevent, either in Committee of the Whole or in Convention, the presentation and consideration of any proposition for a separate submission to the people of the State, or the calling for a vote thereon.

A long discussion ensued upon the propriety of raising the committee provided for in the above resolution. It was claimed upon one side that such a course would stifle debate upon all questions of separate submission, and prevent the introduction of propositions looking to that end, and that each proposition with that view should be acted upon as the subject to which it was related was brought forward for consideration. It was argued on the other hand that the proposed Constitution should be completed as a whole, and that then the subject of separate submission should be taken up and disposed of.

Mr. GRAVES moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Lost by a vote of 51 to 59.

Mr. WEED raised the point of order that the resolution would, if adopted, violate the rules by cutting off amendments.

The Chair decided that the point of order was not well taken. Mr. CONGER's amendment was lost.

A vote was then taken on Mr. MURPHY's amendment by yeas and nays, and the amendment was lost by 41 to 62, all the Democrats voting in the affirmative, and all the Republicans voting in the negative.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend as follows:

But nothing herein contained shall prohibit the consideration of any amendment already passed in Committee of the Whole by the Convention upon the incoming of the report of said Committee, but such amendment shall not in the Convention be amendable.

Mr. MURPHY accepted the amendment.

Mr. GRAVES moved to amend that all questions as to the separate submission of any part of the Constitution framed by this Convention be deferred until the whole Constitution is framed by this Convention. Adopted.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as amended by the proposition of Mr. GRAVES, and adopted—58 to 41.

Mr. HUTCHINS then renewed his resolution for the appointment of a Committee of fifteen, to whom shall be referred all questions relative to separate submission, and the manner in which the Constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection. Laid on the table.

At 2:45 the Convention adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

An Insane Murderess Released from Custody.

RICHMOND, Friday, July 19.

Gen. SCOFIELD, to-day, issued an order releasing from prison Mrs. KIRBY who killed her husband. She had been shown to be insane, and was released on condition that she should appear for trial before the Court in October.

It is not true, as has been reported, that the Spotswood House is to be closed. Extensive arrangements are in progress to insure greater comfort to its guests.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 19.

At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, held to-day at Annapolis, the law of the last session of the General Assembly, directing the State Board of Public Works to vote for a President and four Directors of said company, upon the nomination of the preferred bondholders, was rejected by the vote of the State Board. The counsel of the Canal Company will commence legal proceedings at once.

The Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Friday, July 19.

The State Senate to-day defeated the bill providing for a drawbridge on the Shore-Line Railroad at Lyme by a vote of 11 to 10. A motion for a reconsideration of the vote failed.

Ex-Gov. H. V. Johnson on Reconstruction.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the letter of Hon. H. V. JOHNSON in opposition to the reconstruction measures of Congress, which has already been sketched by telegraph:

We cannot say what changes Congress, now in session, may make, but it is not to be expected that they will ameliorate pending issues. From the temper which seems to characterize their deliberations, they will probably extract from the cup every little ingredient that tends to mitigate its bitterness, and require us to drink its poison undiluted. It seems to be their purpose to clothe the military commanders in the several divisions with unlimited powers. This should intensify our opposition; and if there be a slumbering love of liberty in the North, it should arouse it into activity and summon them to the rescue. They can, if they will, save liberty; we cannot, without their coöperation. Our oppressors can put chains upon us, if they will, seeing us impotent and prostrate at their feet; but let us consent to it never. We are overpowered, but not conquered. They can rob us of freedom, but let us never agree to be slaves. They may overthrow constitutional liberty; but let us never embrace their despotism.

I despair of redress by Executive interposition. The President is powerless. I despair of redress by any appeal to the Supreme Court. That tribunal is not equal to the occasion. It bows to the black surge of radical fanaticism. My only hope, and that not sanguine, is in a possible reaction among the people of the North and the Nortwest. They want the harmony of the Union restored; they, like us, at heart are attached to the great rights of self-government; they are in a passion now, but that passion may subside in time to save the Constitution if, by rejecting the Sherman scheme, we afford them an opportunity to rally. When freed from its blinding influence, they will see the danger, for that power which will crush us will involve them in consequences fatal to all their interests. This great issue must go before them in their next elections, and I desire that it shall not be closed against us by our consent to the chains forged for us. If it can be fairly presented, they may say to the angry sea, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." They may cleanse the Augean stable, purge the statute books, and restore the administration to its ancient landmarks. If not, nothing will be left us but acquiescence in the sad necessity of our condition. Then and not till then may be inscribed upon the tomb of constitutional liberty, "*Ilium fuit.*"

Let us be firm, calm, self-poised and united—prepared for every aspect of the future—trusting in God as our only wisdom, guide and protection.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Death of John G. Bergen.

Superintendent KENNEDY has issued the following order in relation to the death of Commissioner BERGEN:

GENERAL ORDER No. 507.—The painful duty devolves on the Superintendent to announce to the force the death of Commissioner JOHN G. BERGEN, who expired at 7:44 P. M. on Thursday, 18th inst.

In making this announcement it is proper allusion should also be made to his long and faithful administration of the offices of Commissioner and Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, which he filled with such distinguished ability, faithfulness and industry as to thereby entitle him to be gratefully remembered by every member of the force.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence on Saturday afternoon; but, in conformity with his request, no display of the force will accompany these services.

The United States flag will be raised to half-staff on your station each day until the interment takes place, and the officers of the force will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, July 18, 1867, present, Messrs. SHALER, ABBE, GALWAY and WILSON, the President announced the meeting called in consequence of information received of the death of Hon. JOHN G. BERGEN, Police Commissioner. The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by Commissioner WILSON, and adopted:

Whereas, Information has been communicated to this Board of the decease of Hon. JOHN G. BERGEN, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police; and

Whereas, The long period of service and the distinguished public position occupied by the deceased, renders appropriate an expression of sympathy on the part of this Board; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board has heard with profound regret of the death of Hon. JOHN G. BERGEN, Police Commissioner, an event which may be regarded as a public calamity, whereby our citizens are deprived of the services of a faithful and upright officer, and the Board of Police of a high-minded, honorable and efficient associate.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect, this Board will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished the Board of Police and to the family of the deceased.

ALEXANDER SHALER, President.
CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

Base Ball Match Between Picked Nines of New-York and Brooklyn.

A base ball match between picked nines of New-York and Brooklyn is about to take place for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, under the direction of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. and A. M.

Mr. CAMMEYER, the proprietor of the Union Ground, Williamsburgh, has very kindly given the use of his ground gratuitously, and the following-named gentlemen offer their services to play:

New-York Nine—Messrs. Hatfield, Devyr, Pike and Bearman, Mutuals; Messrs. H. Kelly, W. J. Kelly and Chas. Walker, Actives; Messrs. Smith and Goldie, or Birdsall, Unions.

Brooklyn Nine—Messrs. Ferguson, Crane and Start, Atlantics; Messrs. Swandell, Patterson and Wood, Eckfords; Messrs. Worth, Rodgers and Thompson, Stars.

The nines will meet at the Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Armory on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to appoint captains, name the day to play and make final arrangements.

The first prize will be given to the man making the most bases.

The second prize to the man putting out most in the field.

The third prize to the man putting the most out on the bases.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENTRAL PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall to-morrow, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

SALUTATORY PARK MARCH.

1. Overture—"Fra Diavola" ... Auber
2. Misserere, from "Il Trovatore" ... Verdi
3. Waltz—"Ida" ... Dodworth

PART II.

4. March—"Grenadier" ... Unrath
5. Overture—"Die Flucht Nao der Schweiz" ... Kucken
6. Galop Pavilion ... Dodworth
7. Grand Selection—"Midsummer Night's Dream" ... Mendelssohn

PART III.

8. March—"Friedrichs" ... Gungl
9. Sounds from Scottish Glens ... Dodworth
10. Fantasia from "Betley" ... Donizetti
11. Mazurka—"La Violetta" ... Faust

Finale—"Home Thoughts."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE RECEPTION TO GEN. GRANT.—The reception for some days in preparation for Gen. GRANT on Governor's Island, and which was announced to come off to-day, has been postponed until Monday. Gen. GRANT has been detained at Washington. The preparations made by Gen. H. D. WALLEN, commander of the post, to do honor to his guest, are said to be extensive.

At a late hour last evening Gen. WALLEN, the commander of Governor's Island, received the following telegram from Gen. GRANT, whereby it will be seen that the reception intended to be given him at Governor's Island by the military authority will be indefinitely postponed:

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1867.

Gen. H. D. Wallen:

Don't have reception on Monday.

U. S. GRANT, General.

About a thousand invitations have been issued for the reception, and the unavoidable detention of the General at Washington will be a disappointment to those who anticipated meeting him on Monday.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES.—The Second Union Coöperative Building Society, so called, held a meeting last evening at Farmer's Institute No. 49 Ludlow-street. The attendance was large and the proceedings harmonious in the extreme. 21 members were enrolled, making a total for the new list of 113 members. It is fully expected that the maximum number, 500, will be attained in a very short time. JOHN W. FARMER is the Treasurer of this Society as he is that of the one whose list was lately completed, and which is about to commence practical operations. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday next.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A few days since WILLIAM BEMENT, Esq., late President of the New-Haven Railroad Company, had an interesting little daughter killed and a son seriously injured by being thrown from a carriage in which they were taking a ride with a young man who was on a visit to the family at their residence on Staten Island. The horse took fright and became unmanageable to the driver.

BOY DROWNED.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of ABRAHAM MARKS, aged ten years, whose parents reside at No. 157 Perry-street. It appears that deceased was playing with other boys, on Thursday evening, on the pier at the foot of Perry-street, and accidentally fell into the water, and was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—The *Quaker City*, with the excursion party on board, arrived at Marseilles on the 4th of July, having visited since her departure from New-York the Western Islands and Gibraltar. The passengers were everywhere treated with much civility, and the authorities passed the vessel free of all port charges. The *Quaker City* left for Genoa on the 12th of July.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Ex-Gov. Gibbs, Rhode Island, and Gen. Carroll, Memphis, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. J. T. Croxton, Kentucky, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. Gorloff and Capt. Hunnins, of Russia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Thomas Cave, M. P., England, and Capt. Lewis, British Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

THE ALLEGED POISONING CASE.—MARGARET GRANT, the woman who was arrested on suspicion of poisoning a man named DOUGHERTY, at the residence of Mr. JESSUP, on Staten Island, has been discharged, there being no evidence to prove that he was poisoned. The jury rendered a verdict that DOUGHERTY died of some internal disease.

SERIOUS FALL.—A boy named THOS. KITTS fell yesterday morning from the fifth story of a new building on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and broke his leg, and sustained severe internal injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONEY ISLAND STEAMBOAT CASUALTY.—On the 4th of July last, a row-boat, containing two men, named WILLIAM R. TAIT and CHARLES STEWART, with two children, a boy and a girl, were run down by the steamer *Norwalk*, off Governor's Island. The men were drowned, but the children were saved by some fishermen. The bodies were picked up on the beach at Bay Ridge, a few days since, and recently an inquest was held by WYNANT E. BENNETT, Esq., Justice of the Peace. The investigation continued for two days, and a number of witnesses were examined, resulting eventually in the following verdict, which, in effect, exonerates the pilot of the *Norwalk* (who was arrested) from blame. "That CHARLES STEWART, on the 4th of July, was in a small row-boat on the waters of New-York Bay, about fifty feet westerly from Castle William, on Governor's Island, and that while in said row-boat as aforesaid, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the said small boat was accidentally run into and capsized by the steamboat *Norwalk*, and the said CHARLES STEWART was precipitated into the water and drowned." A similar verdict was rendered in the case of TAIT.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A BROOKLYN MAN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Mayor BOOTH, of Brooklyn, yesterday received the following letter, dated Paradise Valley, Monroe County, Penn., July 17, 1867:

DEAR SIR: The body of a man supposed to be murdered has been found in the woods in our vicinity. From information which we have received, we are under the impression that the person so found is from Brooklyn, and that his name is CHARLES BLOSSOM. The body was found on the 9th of July, but in so decomposed a state that it was impossible for us to identify it. The man was dressed in a black suit, black vest, light colored cravat, a fine plaited shirt, and kip boots. There were in his pockets a twenty franc gold piece (French) and a small copper coin (French also.) It is supposed the body had lain in the woods some four or five weeks, when it was discovered. Did such a person of that name live in Brooklyn, and if so, is he missing? * * * If you can inform us on these points we shall be able to bring the murderer to justice, (as we have our suspicions,) but we cannot proceed till we hear from your quarter. An early answer will oblige yours, truly.

JOHN STORM, Justice of the Peace."

The letter has been given in charge of the Police, who will do all they can to ascertain whether a man with the name of CHARLES BLOSSOM is missing. There is no such name in the *Directory*.

SUICIDE.—Coroner SMITH yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of a young German named CHRISTIAN JACOB WEBER, a suicide. Deceased boarded at No. 16 Wyckoff-street, E. D., and at no time evidenced anything in his manner to excite suspicion of his purpose. The servant girl on visiting his room yesterday morning, found him suspended by a scarf from a looking-glass nail, and perfectly nude. On examination it was apparent that life had been extinct for several hours. He was 22 years of age, and a native of Wirtemberg, Germany, where his father is engaged in an extensive manufacturing business. Some unexpected disposition of the paternal property, it is alleged, was the disposing cause of this melancholy event. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—Coroner LYNCH concluded the investigation yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of the boy CHARLES ROSENTHAL, who was shot in the neck on the 4th inst., with a pistol in the hands of Mr. MESSERSCHMIDT, from the effects of which he died. The evidence proved that the occurrence was purely accidental, and the case being given to the jury, they brought in a verdict to the effect that ROSENTHAL came to his death from a wound produced by a wad from a pistol in the hands of Mr. MESSERSCHMIDT, and that the shooting was accidental, but censured MESSERSCHMIDT for the careless use of firearms. The accused, who has been imprisoned since the 5th inst., was thereupon discharged.

SPEEDY PUNISHMENT OF AN ALLEGED LIBELER.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a disagreeable altercation, resulting in blows, took place in Fulton-street between Mr. HORACE P. WHITNEY, one of the proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, and a Mr. PHILP, an occasional writer for that and other papers. It appears that a scurrilous article lately appeared in a Brooklyn morning paper highly offensive to Mr. WHITNEY. This gentleman attributed the writing to Mr. PHILP, and meeting him last evening charged him with the authorship, and followed this up by an attack, in which the alleged author of the offensive personalities was severely handled.

MEETING OF THE MARBLE POLISHERS.—The marble polishers of Brooklyn, who struck on Monday for an increase of 25 cents per day, met last night at No. 243 Atlantic-street for the purpose of seeing what action it was necessary for them to take in the matter. It was stated at the meeting last evening that their bosses would not accede to their demands, and men of the same trade had been employed from New-York to fill their places. This report excited considerable indignation among some of the workmen. They finally resolved to stand out until their demand was complied with.

MEETING OF EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Eastern District, was held last evening in Firemen's Hall, Fourth-street, Commissioner DONEVAN in the chair. The principal business before the Board was the examination of delinquent members of the department.

A WITNESS IN CONTEMPT.—Justice DAILEY yesterday issued his warrant for PETER BOYLAN, he having failed to appear as witness in a suit pending before the Court. The delinquent gave bonds to respond when called upon in future.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CONFLAGRATION IN JERSEY CITY.—The following are some of the principal losses and insurances at the conflagration in Jersey City: Hudson River Cement Company, loss $25,000; insured for $2,500 each in the Commonwealth, New-York; Exchange, New-York; State, Jersey City; St. Marks, New-York; Niagara, New-York, and Williamsburgh City; total, $15,000. Messrs. P. FIELDS & SONS, loss $60,000; insured for $29,950, viz.: St. Mark's $2,000; People's, $2,000; Baltic, $2,000; State, Jersey City, $2,000; Commonwealth, $2,000; Mutual, Buffalo, $1,500; Lenox, New-York, $2,000; United States, Baltimore, $5,000; Washington, Baltimore, $1,250; American, Baltimore, $2,000; Norwich, Baltimore, $1,500; Williamsburgh City, $1,500; Liverpool, London and Globe, $1,950; Beekman, New-York, $1,500; Albany City, $2,000. Messrs. DERBY, SNOW & PRENTICE, loss $17,000; insured for $57,800, viz.: Queen, Liverpool, $5,000; Ætna, Hartford, $9,000; Williamsburgh City, $1,500 State, Jersey City, $2,500; Liverpool, London and Globe, $5,000; Globe, New-York, $2,500; Home, $1,000; Atlantic, Baltimore, $1,500; Montana, Baltimore, $2,500; City of Providence, $1,500; People's Connecticut, $800; Royal, Liverpool, $5,000; Merchants, Baltimore, $1,500; Union, Baltimore, $1,000; Boatmens', Cincinnati, $1,500; United States, Baltimore, $2,000; Washington, $1,500; America, Baltimore, $1,500; Niagara, New-York, $1,500; St. Mark, $1,500. Messrs. DODGE & Co., whose loss is very heavy, were insured for $63,000, divided up in twenty companies, but the agent in New-York refused to furnish the names of the companies interested.

A MAN FOUND DRUGGED.—A man, apparently a German, was found by Officer BALDWIN, at the Jersey City Ferry, on Thursday evening, in an insensible condition. He was conveyed to the Police-station, and it being suspected that he was under the influence of some drug, Police-Surgeon WATSON was sent for. Upon searching the person of the sleeper, a two-ounce bottle was found upon him containing a few drops of lupuline, (an extract from the flower of the hop,) a very powerful soporific. The man received proper attention, and yesterday morning the somnolent effect had passed off, and he was permitted to leave.

PUBLIC HEALTH, HOBOKEN.—At the last meeting of the Hoboken Common Council, Mayor BOHNSTEDT sent in a communication calling attention of the Board to the absolute necessity, that either a Health Warden be appointed, or that the act be so amended as to give the powers of the Health Warden to the Street Commissioner. He adds that complaints about nuisances detrimental to the public health are made, which cannot be abated until action has been taken as before stated. The communication was ordered on file, and subsequently Constable SAMUEL WHITNEY was appointed Health Warden of the city.

ROBBED HER EMPLOYER.—Detectives SMITH and BRANT, of the Newark Police, on Thursday night arrested a young woman named JANE QUINN, who has been employed in the family of JACOB HAULENBECK, on a charge of robbery. Among the property stolen was a gold watch, breastpin, silver pencil and other articles. The accused first denied any knowledge of the theft, but subsequently admitted her guilt, and gave information which led to the recovery of the property secreted under the rafters of a house on Roseville-avenue.

THE COST OF A PLACARD.—A suit which excited considerable interest, has just been decided at New-Brunswick. Mr. ARNHEIM sued Mr. LIVINGSTONE, a tailor, for damages, the latter having displayed a suit of clothes, ordered by the former, in front of the tailor-shop, with a large placard on them of "EUGENE ARNHEIM; made to order; $8." It seems Mr. ARNHEIM wanted the clothes sent to him, he having called for them in vain several times, but his request was refused. $50 for damages were awarded.

ALLEGED CASE OF ABORTION.—A young married woman, wife of JOHN RAYEHERT, residing in Bergenwood-avenue, died suddenly, on Wednesday night last, after having been attended separately by three physicians. A report having been circulated that the death of the young woman resulted from an abortion, Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest last night. On hearing the evidence, somewhat contradictory and in detail unfit for publication, the verdict fully exculpated the attending physicians.

BREVITIES. The annual examination and commencement of the Bordentown Female College, will begin July 19, and end on the following Wednesday. ....Gov. WARD retired from business on the first of the present month....The boot and shoe dealers of Newark will close their stores after to-day, at 8 P. M., except on Saturdays.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged and more is offering; Family, $12@$13; the supply is chiefly new. WHEAT dull and irregular; No. 1 Red at $2 30, White $2 40@$2 45; considerable is offering for future delivery at $2 10 for Prime Red. CORN dull with but little demand at 84c.@85c. sacked. RYE scarce and closed at $1 40. COTTON firmer and without animation; Middling, 23½c.@24c. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK quiet at $23 without buyers. BULK MEATS higher; 200,000 lbs. were procured this forenoon at 10¾c. for Shoulders, and 12¼c. for Sides; Sellers had withdrawn at the close, asking 10¼c.@12½c. BACON advanced; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c.; there were more buyers than sellers at the advance, closing at ¼c. for Sides, and ½c. for Shoulders; the consumptive demand for Bacon is very large and pressing from the South and East. HAMS firm at 18c. for Plain and 1c. for Sugar Cured. LARD dull and lower at 12c.@12¼c. BUTTER firm at 18c.@20c. for Fresh. CHEESE dull at 12c.@13c. EGGS firm at 16c. SUGAR firm at 12½c.@16c. for Raw, and 17¾c.@18c. for Hard Refined. COFFEE steady at 40c.@42c. Flaxseed, $2. Gold, 139¾, buying. Exchange 1-10 per cent. premium, selling.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 19.

FLOUR firm; fresh ground, $10@$11 50 for Spring Extra. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring has declined 10c.@15c. since yesterday; sales at $1 86, regular. CORN quiet, but steady at 85c. for No. 1. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE firm at $1 25 for No. 1, and $1 20 for No. 2. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $22 50@$22 62½. LARD, 12c.@12¼c. BEEF CATTLE dull at a decline of 20c.@25c.; fair to good shipping, $6 37½@$7 50. HOGS active at an advance of 20c.@25c.; extra choice lots, $7 10. SHEEP dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 189,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 242,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 19.

COFFEE quiet; sales of fair to prime Rio at 15½c.@18½c., gold. COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands scarce at 26½c. SUGAR quiet, firm and unchanged. FLOUR dull and declining; Northwestern Extra $11. WHEAT—Red in fair supply; prices declined 10c.; sales at $2 50@$2 65, the latter for prime; Navy White scarce, and prices better maintained for prime. CORN steady and scarce for White; sales at $1 16@$1 18; Yellow dull at $1 12@$1 14. OATS—Sales at 95c.@$1 for Old and New. WHISKY nominal. PROVISIONS very firm for Bulk Meats and Bacon; Bulk Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 12½c.; Loose, 12⅞c.; packed Bacon Shoulders, 12½c.; Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Rib, 14¼@14¾c. PORK, BEEF and LARD without change.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 19.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 200 bbls. at yesterday's figures. WHEAT quiet, no sales above small lots. CORN dull; sales 13,600 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 92½c., afloat. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts $22@$25; shipstuffs $27@$30 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer on grain; Wheat 10c. and Corn 8½c.@8¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson and $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 70c., to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—47,000 bushels Corn, 1,387,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,300 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Rye, 891,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 19.

TOBACCO active. COTTON heavy. FLOUR firm at $9 50 for Fall extra; $10@$13 50 for double extra; $13@$14 25 for choice. WHEAT $2 30@$2 35 for prime; $2 36@$2 60 for choice. CORN—Mixed is dull at 90c.@95c.; Yellow, 95c.@$1 07; White, $1 07@$1 15. OATS firm at 98c.@$1. MESS PORK firm at $23 60@$23 75. BULK MEATS higher; Dry Salted Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Shoulders, 11¼c.@11¾c.; plain Hams, 16½c.; Sugar Cured, 20½c. LARD active at 12c.@13¼c. WHISKY nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 19.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $11@$12; Country Double Extras, $10 25@$11; Extras, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT firm at $2 30 for No. 1; $2 10@$2 12 for No. 2; $1 85 for No. 3, and $1 25 for Rejected. OATS firm at 64c.@65c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 82c. for No. 1 old. RECEIPTS—400 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 19.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Corn, 95,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels. FLOUR steady at $11@$11 50 for Spring. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN in fair demand; sales 60,000 No. 2 Western. RYE, BARLEY, HIGHWINES, MESS PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS 11c.@11½c. on Corn.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 19.

COTTON unchanged at 23½c.@24c.; receipts of the week, 765 bales; exports, 838 bales; stock, 4,406 bales; receipts to-day, 45 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN—Yellow, $1 10@$1 12; White, $1 15@$1 18. OATS, $1 03@$1 05. PORK, $24 75@$25. BACON—Clear Sides, 15c.; Shoulders, 11c.@11½c. LARD 14½c.@15c.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, July 19.

COTTON—Sales 400 bales; Low Middling, 22c.; receipts, 65 bales. Sales of the week, 2,220 bales; receipts, 389 bales; exports, 1,444 bales; stock, 11,569 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, July 19.

COTTON nominal at 23c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 51½c. RESIN firm at $2 60@$6. TAR firm at $4.

TOLEDO, Friday, July 19.

FLOUR steady. CORN firmer at 88c. for No. 1, fresh receipts, and 83c. for No. 2. OATS firm but scarce.

[Advertisement.]

COLORIFIC.—Don't dye the hair or whiskers with old dyes or sulphur colorines. Great trouble, time and injury. BOSWELF & WARNER'S COLORIFIC colors a beautiful natural Brown or Black. One application. No trouble, wash or preparation. Try it. Guaranteed best. RUSHTON & BREATEAU. Manufactory No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BANKER NOT ROBBED.—The house of J. STUART, Esq., Banker, No. 33 Nassau-st., was saved from being robbed on Wednesday night by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 19—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg*—Dr. Richard Bartelmahs, F. Lobe, C. Vilter and wife, E. Baach, Laura Baltzer, Clara Kapp, C. Zentgraf, Juls Herpich, Aug. Schuler and wife, H. Balschmiter, Bertha Schuler, Max Vieter, Wm. Lange, Hans Kaiser, Georg Wagner, Valentin Olwein, Margarethe McCirsky, H. Hoene, Wm. Herberecht, John Graft, P. Dauernheim, Theo. Schlich and wife, Fritz Meuer, Isaac Brownsk, Jacob Sekowitz, H. Braunstein and child, H. Ihm and wife, Bertha Strauss, Dora Mayer, Car. Mayer, T. Weissherber, Wm. Hormuth, wife and two children; Rosalie Laudeberg, Wm. Franz, Wm. Simons, James Seckler and wife, R. Biadorn, S. Packsher, C. Iwersen, W. Quitzow, T. Hiddmann, J. Bauer, Marie Koltzow, Jacob Herz, Emma Nassauer, Max Squaremina, Caroline Mohr, Fritz Hoffmann, Martin Busch, Thomas Gorski, A. Ottmer, Lina Kalischer, J. B. Racky, Bertha Ginsberg, J. Blumhagen, P. Pattberg, Emilie Ehlers, J. Schneeberger, George Trochet and wife, A. and F. Stein, G. L. Weinhagen, C. B. Schulte, Siegmann Weil, Julius Teatow, D. Ohm, Max Gruber.

JULY 19—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—G. F. Victor, Ernst Bertrand, F. Hartung, E. F. Hartung, F. Randebrock, Bodo Winsel, John Apel, Mary Apel, Erwin Gomperts, Henry Williams, David Hecht, Cyrus Crane, Marie Crane, Albert Dreyfuss, Matt. Erlenbait, Joseph Schatz, J. F. Mangels and daughter, Johannes Speink and wife, Bertha Werthein, Charlotte A. Nicoll, child and nurse, Hugo Hoffmann, H. Ackermann, John Rudolphy, Herman Hirsch, H. Hoore, Marie Hoore, H. C. Brevermann, John Laforse, John Speink, Marie Speink, Wm. Longworth, and 604 in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro—Dr. Cora Manca, Capt. Pettingill, R. L. Hows and wife, J. Redmond, Mrs. J. Randall, Pedro Halsey, Major Newdigate, Capt. Addy and wife, R. S. M. Connell, U. S. N.; James Smith, C. K. Bryce, J. C. Bryce, Henry Zimmermann, wife and 2 children, Jas. Winchester, T. B. Coffin, Jas. Cook, Wm. Treadwell, U. S. N.; Mrs. Patterson, 3 children and nurse, Bowling Reed, J. Johnson, J. Phelan, Paul Smith. From Para—A. Guiot, F. Gasconselles, D. Cullene, M. Ribero, Mrs. Stephens. From St. Thomas—Rev. James Fitzpatrick, Rev. Thos. Coyle, Edward Roche and wife, Mrs. Holley, Thomas Ferrell, Edward Noya, Miss Noya, J. M. Lopez, C. F. Stover and 3 sons, E. Lovenheim, S. Escorechude, P. Urganza, Thos. F. Rose, L. Sancher and daughter, T. Esternel, Capt. Bianco, Gen. Veyearondo and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets....... 7 26 | Moon rises... 9 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 49 | Gov. Island.10 37 | Hell Gate....11 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Deutschland, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen 6th and Southampton 10th inst., at 3:30 P. M., with mdse. and 690 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had light westerly winds with fog the entire passage. 11th inst., lat. 50 05, lon. 17 30, passed bark Waterloo, Paquet, bound E.; 18th, lat. 41 11, lon. 61 45, ship Maria Webston, bound W.

Steamship Allemannia, (Ham.,) Meier, Hamburg July 3, with mdse. and 601 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had westerly winds during the passage. July 10, lat. 50 16, lon. 5 30, passed Ham. ship Prinz Albert; 17th, lat. 43 30, lon. 57, exchanged signals with an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, Para, Pernambuco and St. Thomas, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamer Dictator, Vincent, Charleston 16th inst., in ballast to Pease, Murphy & Co. Has had strong head winds the whole passage.

Ship Humboldt, (Ham.,) Peyn, Hamburg 43 ds., with mdse. and 337 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. One adult died: one birth. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Geestemunde, (Pruss.,) Kulken, Bremen 34 ds., with mdse. and 289 passengers to order.

Bark Criterion, (Br.,) Coombs, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark Lizzie H. Jackson, (of Portland,) Marwich, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Beatrice, Krenchel, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Napier & Welsford.

Brig Tiber, Keating, Guayanilla 16 ds., with coffee, sugar, &c., to Sturgis & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Poitras, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to James Edmiston.

Brig Henry Gilbert, (Br.,) Hill, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Lizzie M. Merrill, (of Richmond, Me.,) Ulmer, Port Talbot, Wales, 32 ds., with railroad iron to master. 10th inst., lat. 42 30, lon. 61, passed part of the deck of a vessel.

Brig J. W. Sawyer, Leach, Palermo 48 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar June 12. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Mary Barden, (of P. E. I.,) Le Blanc, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagles, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Royal Arch, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, Adams, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Para 25 ds., with rubber, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. S. T. Keese, Kirch, Bahia 45 ds., with rosewood to Witham & Ogilvie.

Schr. H. F. Baker, Kelly, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Hartford, Nickerson, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. L. W. Pierce, Collins, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Angie Amsbury, Amsbury, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. A. Vancleaf, Vancleaf, Norwalk.

Schr. Waterloo, Baker, Norwich.

Schr. Trident, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Romp, Mitchell, Lubec, with plaster.

Schr. America, Greenian, South Norwalk.

Schr. Wm. Pickering, Quinn, Bangor 7 ds., lumber.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Rainbow, Alexander, Portland 7 ds., lumber.

Schr. Vernal, Perry, Hoboken, for Haverhill.

SAILED—From Quarantine, 7 A. M., ram Dunderberg for Cherbourg.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W., light.

Below.

Ship Universe, from Liverpool.

Aus. ship Joseph & Marguerite, from Antwerp 34 ds.

Bark Christiana, from Antwerp 67 ds.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 19.—Arr. steamer Equator, New-York; ship Island Light, London; bark Moss Glen, do.; brigs Allston, Port Johnson; Irene, do.; Valencia, Rondout; schr. Cygnus, Mayaguez.

Also arr. bark Hattie G. Hall, Turks Island; brig Gustav Busing, Marseilles.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19—The pilot-boat Maryland reports the arrival in Chesapeake Bay, for Baltimore, ship Ocean, Bremen, with emigrants; brig Brothers, Porto Rico, with sugar. Arr. in Hampton Roads, bark Lemuel, Boston, for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 19—Sld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

American Union—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, 33 days out, July 18, no lat., &c.

Dunkeld—ship, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, July 3, lat. 49, lon. 45 50.

Escort—ship from Liverpool for New-York, July 17, no lat., &c.

Gustav Busing—Pruss. brig, from Marseilles for Boston, no date, lat 42 53, lon. 64 49.

Jonathan Chase—bark, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 16, lat. 40 50, lon. 68 10.

Petrel—U. S. revenue-cutter, for Apalachicola, July 8, lat. 30 20, lon. 76 33. Had had very light winds.

B. S. Kimball—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, 14 days out, June 22, lat. 46 40, lon. 24 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Port Talbot, Wales, June 16, brig Susan E. Voorhis, for New-York same day.

IMPORTANT LETTERS.—The following letter has come into our hands, and we publish it for the information of those who doubt the purity of Speer's Wine:

PASSAIC, Oct. 10, 1866.

This is to certify that Mr. Alfred Speer is a resident of this village, and, to my personal knowledge, has devoted a number of years to the manufacture of pure and valuable wines. He has a large vineyard in view of my residence, and has been for some time engaged in cultivating the Port Grape. The Port Grape Wine cannot be excelled by any American wine. It is bottled by Mr. Speer every season in large quantities, but not disposed of until it attains the age of four years.

D. B. SICKLES,
Central National Bank, New-York.

Some of our druggists have this wine direct from the vineyard.

OPORTO GRAPE CULTURE.

This country is becoming noted for the enterprise of wine-growers. New-Jersey particularly, where the celebrated Port Grape Wine is made purely from the grape juice. The following letter from an eminent physician who lives in sight of Speer's vineyard, will be of interest to our readers:

PASSAIC, Oct. 20, 1866.

I hereby certify that Mr. A. Speer of this village has a large vineyard of choice grape vines, which are looking very fine. He also purchases a great many grapes, not as yet producing as many himself as is required to keep his stock of wine full. He has the Port Grape, the wine of which is held in high estimation, and of which he has a large quantity on hand lying in his cellars, requiring age before he disposes of it.

R. A. TERHUNE, M. D.

The above wine can be procured of our druggists.

Mr. Speer has opened an office and store at No. 243 Broadway, New-York, where samples can be had free of charge. And Mr. Speer's wines of the finest quality are on exhibition, viz: Port Grape, Catawba, California Sherry, California Port, and the La Parissima wines. Ladies and families, especially the aged and invalids, will find this the only wine to give them the greatest relief in warm weather.

A. SPEER,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious [illegible]

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE,

By an eminent New-York Physician, giving reliable information of great value to the sick of both sexes, never before published, and worth a journey to New-York on foot to obtain it. Sent free in a plain sealed envelope, with the highest testimonials, by inclosing a postage stamp to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

DECKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO-FORTES,

Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.

With more commodious warerooms and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, we are now enabled to exhibit a much larger and better assortment of Pianos, as well as to serve our customers more promptly and efficiently. ☞ Mark well the name and locality.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French note paper (5 quires) for $1, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 246, July 19, 1867.

38, 52, 10, 72, 12, 24, 20, 67, 58, 19, 68.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 247, July 19, 1867.

13, 54, 10, 40, 45, 68, 65, 33, 22, 18, 52, 69, 56.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 256, July 19, 1867.

53, 45, 78, 51, 49, 12, 29, 70, 23, 57, 19.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 257, July 19, 1867.

39, 14, 16, 36, 54, 62, 3, 29, 40, 41, 15, 33, 72.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 439, July 19, 1867.

5, 16, 62, 52, 6, 56, 60, 22, 55, 53, 7, 36.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 440, July 19, 1867.

28, 48, 12, 22, 36, 16, 53, 55, 9, 23, 63, 15, 52.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 363, July 19, 1867.

35, 58, 18, 74, 36, 43, 29, 60, 25, 55, 52, 72.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 364, July 19, 1837.

58, 2, 73, 17, 32, 56, 20, 46, 68, 50, 75, 65, 34.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—Preaching by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., at 10½ A. M. 7½ P. M., ordination services of J. W. Fraser will take place; sermon by Rev. W. H. Pendelton; charge to candidate by Rev. Dr. Dowling; hand of fellowship by Rev. Dr. Kendrick; ordaining prayer by Rev. Dr. Armitage.